

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1915.

VOL XIV NO. 210—

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1926.

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Sept.	12 Sept.
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5998	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR
LIVES by going through our

KAMSHAstra

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light
those Hygienic principles on
which depend Health, Wealth
and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL
COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE:

* BUSINESS communications of every
kind (advertisements, changes of ad-
dress, etc.) should be addressed to the
MANAGER. Advertisements intended
for insertion in the next day's paper
must reach the Office not later than
5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made
payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and
cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose
copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are
delayed in delivery will facilitate en-
quiry into the cause of the irregularity
by noting the date of the paper on the
wrapper, and sending it to the Man-
ager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

	Daily Edition	Local	Mofussil
1 Year ..	Rs. 75	Rs. 30	
6 Months ..	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15	
3 Months ..	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8	
1 Month ..	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8	

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Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Local. Mofussil. Foreign.
Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for
not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in
possession of passports.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th			
4 Sept.	RAZMAK	COMORIN	15,192
11 "	KASHMIR	"	8,985
18 "	DEVANHA	MOOLTAN	20,847
25 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,508
2 Oct.	RAZMAK	"	10,002
9 "	RAWALPINDI	"	10,619
16 "	MALWA	"	20,837
23 "	RANPURA	"	18,585
30 "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I	"	11,430
13 "	HIND	NALDERA	16,395
20 "	RAZMAK	"	16,500
27 "	RANCHI	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA	"	16,508
11 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,227
18 "	RAWALPINDI	"	10,619
25 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA	"	18,585
8 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
15 "	KAISAR-I	"	11,430
22 "	HIND	MALWA	10,941
29 "	RANCHI	"	16,551
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALWA	20,837
12 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,500
19 "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,918
26 "	RAWALPINDI	"	10,619
5 Mar.	CHINA	NALDERA	16,395
12 "	RANPURA	"	18,585
19 "	RAZMAK	"	16,002
26 "	CHINA	"	7,952
2 "	KAISAR-I	"	11,430
9 "	HIND	"	"
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA	"	16,227
9 "	RANCHI	"	16,550
16 "	RAZMAK	"	10,602
23 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,500
30 "	MOOLTAN	"	20,847
7 May	R A W A L	"	"
14 "	HIND	"	16,819
21 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
28 "	RANPURA	"	16,585
4 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have
limited accommodation for passengers from
India.

* Through steamers from China have limited
accommodation for passengers from India.
Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, £42 & £32.
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is accord-
ing to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have
been made to ensure the comfort of Passen-
gers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,898
25th "	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA	8,427
24th "	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

Date	Steamers	Tons.
1926		
5th Sept.	ALIPORE	11,430
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	20,847
19th "	NARKUNDA	16,227
26th "	NELLORE	16,500
23rd Nov.	NYANZA	16,819

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF,
TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Tons.
1926		
3rd Sept.	VARSOVA	16,819
8th "	BARPETA	16,819
15th "	KARAGOLA	16,819

Weather permitting the fair weather sail-
ing to Karachi via Kathiawar ports will
be resumed in September, commencing with
the "Chakra" on Saturday, the 11th Sep-
tember and the "Vita" on the 13th idem,
and thereafter on every Saturday and
Monday during the fair weather season.

Local passengers for Karachi can only
proceed by the Friday Sailing when accom-
modation is not required for passengers ex
the P. and O. Mail steamer or through
passengers to Bureh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage
may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years
could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic
men of position and ability to represent the
Company.

For agency and other particulars please
apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1894
Fully paid up Capital F 80,000,000
Reserve Funds F 49,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—
Bandjermasin Macassar Samarang
Bandjoeng Medan Sourabaya
Cheribon Padang Solo
Djember Palembang Tegal
Djoeda Pakalongan Tjilatjap
Kota Radja Pontianak Weltevreden
Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang,
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Ra-
goon.

Japan:—Kobe.

China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers:—The National Provin-
cial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in-
terest allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.
per annum on daily balance up to Rs.
100,000. If the accrued interest for six
months does not amount to Rs. 10 no in-
terest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest
allowed on terms to be ascertained on ap-
plication.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued
on the above Agencies the principal Contin-
ental places, South Africa, America and
Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange
and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—89, Esplanade Road,
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Acting Agent.

Amichand Govanji.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR
CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A
CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon
Street, Fort, Bombay.

Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially
awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Fed-
eral Union of London that Amichand
Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of
Bombay, has been awarded a certificate
from the Vegetarian Exhibition and
Congress held in the year 1898 for the
excellence and delicacy of his Confec-
tionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various descrip-
tion and sizes.

SUTTERPENNY (a fluid of thread-like
round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such
as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffron
Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d)
Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f)
Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h)
Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent su-
pervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine
unless purchased from our Depot, bearing
our sign board and bearing a printed label
on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give
it a trial.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

Manufactured at

THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.

GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE
BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

produces most perfect concrete.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT"

—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS:

SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ltd.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Established in 1913.

Remarkable progress since last 3 years.

THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME

WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.

POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.

UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE

SYSTEM

Before enacting elsewhere consult our rates
and Prospectus.

WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.

Apply to the Secretaries,

55, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY
SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE
SCHEME

OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM
ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE AND FAMILY
PROVISIONS

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH

AND A Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAID-UP

POLICY OF Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG
YOU ARE NO LOSER

Give us an opportunity to tell you
how is it

For all Particulars and forms apply to:

BRANCH SECRETARY.

Bombay Branch,

Custom Building, Chutoghata Street, Fort, Bombay

MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.

Head Office: 6/7, OLIVE ST. CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED

ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

When You Spend so much for

Your Clothes why not be certain

that they are made

by a skilled Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.

NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quin-
quennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms; AUTOMATIC
EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful busi-
nessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of
late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum
insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to
enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where
to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a
position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

1922 1923 1924 1925

Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs.

New Business 57,81,000 59,04,000 62,93,500 67,25,600

New Premium Income 2,97,644 3,10,541 3,22,267 3,43,794

Premium Income 13,96,769 15,26,608 16,54,247 17,83,154

Life Assurance Fund 50,86,586 60,29,963 70,24,268 82,70,895

Please send for particulars to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD : : : BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—WHOLESALE DEALERS and AGENTS for Buttons. Samples for 1/8, refundable on disapproval. YOUNG, MAN & CO., 58, Patilkhani Lane, DACC. R3633

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A well qualified ACCOUNTANT and SECRETARY open to whole time or part time ENGAGEMENT in outside or Bombay. Apply to Box No. 1797, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3707

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. F R3517

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB. F R3648

KASHMIR APPLES, BEST FRUIT—Rs. 6 per 10 lbs. basket including postage. Thin Shelled Walnuts Rs. 5 per basket. Eat and Enjoy. Guckies and Zira Rs. 3 a dozen. Saffron Rs. 2/12 tola. Banafsha Rs. 6 a dozen, postage extra. For embroidery paper machine, write to:—THE VALLEY STORE, BARAMULLA, KASHMIR. F R3676

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"

7, News Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN—Can advance over Rs 2 lacs on good immovable property in Bombay at reasonable rate 12% interest. Brokers need not apply. Apply Box No. 1796, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2706

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 1,500 only on Promissory at 9 per cent. for one year's time, payable by monthly instalments. Required for additional equipment of School seven years' standing. R27254

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Jinnar, POONA. R3593

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palissy, Rawalpindi. T.F. R3593

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED—Agency of an Insurance House, who can cover native craft risks. Those interested apply to MR. P. C. XAVIER, Timber Merchant, Coch. T R3665

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock good. will secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." T R2807

VENETIAN BATHS—Mean Elco Health Thermae the nature's greatest assistant in regaining health, power, beauty. Massages of every descriptions with electric attended by nurses open 8 to 9. Nussur House, New Queen's Road, opp. French Motor Coy, Bombay. T R2704

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column
Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent
Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Awa Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 2nd September 1926 from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Lading shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on long Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained. Manager, NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

5% LOAN OF
RS. 13,00,000.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S 6 1/2 per cent. Water Works and Drainage Extension Loan of Rs. 45 1/2 lacs sanctioned by Government of India in their resolution No. 62, dated 30th May, 1923, printed in the preamble of the Bombay Government's resolution No. 2441, dated 6th June, 1923.

Fifth and Sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all at 5 per cent. The Government of India, having accorded their sanction to the raising of the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each in the year 1926-27 under their resolution No. 87 Log. dated 8th August, 1925, Department of Education, Health and Lands, and having further accorded their sanction to the reduction in the rate of interest from 6 1/2 per cent. to 5 per cent., the Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to raise the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all this year at the rate of 5 per cent. on 1st October, 1926. Sealed tenders to be addressed to the CHIEF OFFICER, Ahmedabad Municipality and superscribed "Tenders for 13 lacs Loan at 5 per cent. are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer not later than 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, 25th of September, 1926.

Forms of applications for tenders and detailed notification can be had on application to the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, Ahmedabad Municipality.

VALLABHAI J. PATEL, President, Ahmedabad Municipality. Municipal Office, 13th August, 1926. 27193

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

V. M. MANDLIK ESSAY MEDAL, 1927.

IN supersession of the subject announced in the University Notification published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 5th August, 1926, it is hereby notified that the following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Medal for 1927:—

"ORIGIN AND NATURE OF THE DIALECT (OR DIALECTS) CALLED APABHRAMSA."

By Order, **FARDUNJI M. DASTUR**, University Registrar. Bombay, 31st August, 1926. 27255

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts at the Bahaudin College, Junagadh:—

(1) A PROFESSORSHIP OF HISTORY and ECONOMICS and
(2) A PROFESSORSHIP of MATHEMATICS.

Both posts are permanent and the service pensionable, but appointments will be made in the first instance, on one year's probation. The salary will be Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per month by an annual increment of Rs. 15. Applications enclosing copies of testimonials and stating age, academic qualifications and teaching experience should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL, Bahaudin College, and reach Junagadh on or before the 15th of September, 1926.

SHEICK MAHAMAD, Dewan, Junagadh State. 22nd August, 1926. 27213

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 1282 of 1926.
Re: **LALA KANAYALAL & SONS**, a firm, carrying on business as Locks & Safe Makers at Pichowai. Adjudged Insolvent.
Ex Parte: Messrs. **KISSONLAL CHHOGANLAL**, a firm, Petitioner Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovesaid LALA KANAYALAL & SONS, a firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1926.
R. A. BHOSWANI, Chief Clerk. 27262

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on 8th and 9th proximo (Parsi New Year) and 11th proximo (GANESH CHATURTHI and SAMVATSARI) those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND.

Off Secretary & Treasurer. Bombay, 28th August, 1926. 27252

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held by Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers on the 21st August, 1926, at the instance of Messrs. Bhutani Ranchand & Co., the first mortgagees of the undermentioned property our client Mr. KAMRUDDIN EBRAHIMI MITHAIVALA has purchased the same through his nominee Mr. Tola Sadaji. All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof or way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in the Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being between Trimbak Purshram Street and 2nd Pathan Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 49 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. Old Survey No. , New Survey B/5143 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7883 and Street Nos. 63-66 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3932, Division Bhuleswar and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by 2nd Pathan Street, or towards the West by the said Trimbak Purshram Street, on or towards the North by the property of Mulji Dharamsey and on or towards the South by the property of late Vinayak Jotur and which premises are now and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Adamally Abdulhussein and Ghasudin Abdulnassein.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1926.

VRAJLAL & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 27261

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

WENLOCKS PREMISES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN ARBITRATION ACT AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ARBITRATION OF C. SAMPATHU CHETTY AND C. S. RAMANUJAM CHETTY.

C. SAMPATHU CHETTY Petitioner.

Versus

C. S. RAMANUJAM CHETTY Respondent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by me under the order made herein and dated the 16th August, 1926, on SATURDAY, the 18th September, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon.

House and ground bearing formerly Nos. 1 and 2/98, Wallajah Road, Triplicane, Madras and now Nos. 12 and 99, as per Corporation extract and 3 and 4/97, as per extract of Tahsilidar of Madras, also Municipal Nos. 98, 99 and 99 A, L. Old Survey Nos. 202, 203 and 201, i.e. survey Nos. 6, 7, and 8, containing by admeasurement 6 grounds and 1905 3/4 square feet or thereabouts.

The property is sold free of all mortgages affecting the same but subject to the leases now subsisting and relating to the portions of the premises let out.

Further particulars may be obtained and the title deeds of the property may be inspected in my office No. 113, Armenian Street, Madras. 27249

RECEIVED.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE

BOYHOOD'S PERILS & MANHOOD'S CURSE An instructive guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by every body. BEHAR LOPHEMAL WOMEN, HA GALEUR.

AMUSEMENTS.



The Greatest Comedy Success that Broadway Ever Knew.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME:— 6-30 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

SPECIALLY for those who were disappointed at the **LAST JALSA** for want of space!

A Joint Concert

OF

MISS PADMAVATIBAI—the famous Singer from Benares and **MUMTAZ BEGUM** alias **PUTLABAI** the renowned Dancer and **Prof. KAPILSHWARI**

BY SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MUSIC LOVERS OF BOMBAY PLEASE DON'T MISS! BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY

A Programme that is Crammed up with Music & Dances to Suit all Tastes and Special Harmonium Playing by Prof. SHANKER RAO the well-known Harmonist.

PLACE—GOANESE HALL, Thakurdwar Rd., Bombay (above Aryan Watch Co.)

TIME—SUNDAY, 5th Sept. 1926 at 3-30, P. M. (S. T.)

RATES:—Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 TAX EXTRA.

Tickets can be reserved at the Vidyalaya at Thakurdwar.

MANAGER

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents

No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 4.30 P. M. (S.T.)

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE

AT TARDEO, ARTHUR ROAD WITH-

OUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi

Modi Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the

Mortgagees Messrs. Devji Dharsey and

others and by virtue of the power of sale

contained in the Indenture of Mortgage

dated the 25th day of July 1922 and made

between Haji Valimahomed Moti and others

of the one part and the said Mortgagees

of the other part Messrs. GANDHI & CO.,

Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned

property by Public Auction on FRIDAY,

the 3rd September 1926 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

on the premises on account and at the

risk of the Mortgagees.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold

land admeasuring one thousand five hundred

and ninety-two square yards or there-

abouts and registered by the Collector of

Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 522

Collector's New No. 54031, Old Survey No.

449 and New Survey No. 3/3396 and

Cadastral Survey No. 342 together with

the messuages tenements and dwelling houses

standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality

of Bombay under D. Ward No. 3885

(1), 3885 (2) and No. 3885 (3) and Street

No. 12-14-16, 16A and 16B situate at and

on the West side of Arthur Road, Tardeo

in the City and Registration Sub-District

of Bombay and bounded on or towards the

East by the said Arthur Road on or to-

wards the West and North by the property

of Bai Rehmabai widow of Jairajbhai

Pirbhaj and on or towards the South by the

property of Nensay Khairaj.

For further particulars and conditions of

sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Modi,

Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees

at their Office at No. 79, Meadows

Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Company.

will stage on

WEDNESDAY, 8th September at 3.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 9th September at 3.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 14th September at 3.30 p.m.

and

(BANK HOLIDAYS)

TOORKEY HOOR

TOORKEY HOOR

TOORKEY HOOR

For the First Time in Bombay

A well-known play written by the noted

MUNSHI AGA HANSHAR.

Turkish Scenes Turkish Dances

Seats Booked at the Theatre.

Prices: Rs. 5-12 and Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3-6,

Inclusive of Tax.

From Saturday 4th. September.

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"GIRL SHY"

AT BARGAIN PRICES!

3 As. 4 As. 8 As. 12 As. Re. 1/-

NON-STOP FUN & LAUGHTER!

CROWN CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

SAVE YOUR :: ::

Income-Tax

by CONSULTING

PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants,

Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P. M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OIL
MILLS TOGETHER WITH THE MA-
CHINERY, PLANTS, BOILERS, ROL-
LERS, ETC., OF THE KESHAVJI
KANJI OIL MILLS, (FORMERLY
KNOWN AS THE MERCHANTS' OIL
MILLS CO., SITUATE AT LOVE LANE,
BYCULLA, IN THE COMPOUND OF
HATHI BAUG.

Under instructions of Messrs. Vrajlal and
Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Karamchand and
Co., the Mortgagees in Possession and with
the consent of K. M. Taleyarkhan, Esquire,
Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assign-
ee of the estate and effects of Narsi Topan
and others traded as Messrs. Keshavji Kanji
and Co., the Mortgagees, and on account
and at the risk of the said Mortgagees, and
pursuant to the powers reserved
to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of
Mortgage dated 4th January 1926, Messrs.
CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public
auction THIS DAY, Friday the 3rd Sep-
tember 1926 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the above
mentioned premises all the stock-in-trade of
the Keshavji Kanji Oil Mills including:—
1. Vertical Boiler 12 N. H. P. (Musgrave
and Co., London), Boiler Machine of fine
roll 14" x 36" Green Wood Bately Moulding
Machine, Hydraulic Pump, Paring Machine,
Electric Motors of 45 B.H.P., A.C. Rotary
Machine, Filter Machine, Rotary mills
with complete plant 38 Tanks. Store room
with large stock of spare parts and sundry
requirements such as Woollen Bagging,
Tools, etc., and other sundry goods pertain-
ing to an oil mill.

One lot Mill Stools will be sold separate-
ly.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required
at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of
sale please apply to Messrs. Vrajlal and Co.,
Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office
at Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort,
or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO
STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING
MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Im-
provement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO.,
will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY,
the 7th September 1926 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at
the premises the materials for removal of
the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 291—Case No. 189
MEMON WADA ROAD.

Building Street Nos. 231-233; 134-140;
Case No. 193 Memon Wada Road and Mus-
jid Bundar Road.

MENESSE & CO.,

INCOME-TAX

WHY PAY MORE

READ

INDIAN ACCOUNTS AND IN-COME-TAX
WITH
INCOME-TAX ACTS AND RULES
BY

LALA DALIP SINGH, M.A., F.R.E.S.,
Income-Tax Officer.
AMRITSAR.

If you want to have a fair assessment and
to keep your accounts according to the re-
quirements of the Income Tax Authorities,
then don't miss to consult this book before
your assessment for the current year.

Hon Sir C. V. KUMARASWAMI SASTRY,
Chief Judge, High Court, MADRAS

'If carefully read and followed will pre-
vent merchants from making mistakes, which
cost them dear when dealing with Income
Tax Officers. The book will be useful both to
the public and the judiciary.'

APPROVED BY THE PUNJAB HIGH COURT
ONLY A FEW COPIES LEFT.

Price Rs. 6/- Postage Extra.
MANAGER,
Sudarsan Press,
Hall, Bazar, Amritsar.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 2nd.

To-day the Cotton Mill Shares opened
strong. There was a rise of Rs. 10 in big
and Rs. 5 to 2 1/2 in small shares. Profit-
taking was present and the market remain-
ed steady with an easy tone at closing. The
Tata ordinary and deferred shares opened
at Rs. 61 and 212 1/2 respectively and
soon after reached Rs. 63 and Rs. 220 but
owing to the presence of profit-taking, the
market remained weak with a few sellers. In
Miscellaneous, Ashdown reached
Rs. 292 1/2 but closed down easy. Tata
shares 2nd pref. were better at opening and
touched Rs. 80 but closed at Rs. 77 sellers.
Bundi Cement was strong at Rs. 20. Imperial
Bank shares are steady with a few transac-
tions at Rs. 1480.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Ra.	Divid.	Ra. a.
Bank of India..	50	2 1/2	81
Baroda ..	50	4	81
Central Co-operative..	50	7 1/2	50 1/2
Central ..	25	1 1/2	26 10
Eastern ..	5	3	9 p.c. 79
Imperial ..	500	40	1480
Imperial Contributory	125	10	373 12
Union ..	6	0 40	3 7 6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bandi ..	40	19	12
Central India Mining..	40	4 1/2	26 12
Indi-a Cement Co. ..	350	108	12
Katni Cement Co. ..	100	98	12
Katni Cement D. ..	40	325	
Punjab Cement Co. ..	10	7	4
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y	45

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	900
Amritsar Patis ..	100	10 p.c.	148
Central Province ..	100	7 1/2 p.c.	118
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	95
Guzerat ..	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100
Larkana ..	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammur ..	100	5 p.c.	91
Sara Siraung ..	100	5 p.c.	95
Saloket Nawal ..	100	5 p.c.	101
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	163
Tapi Valley ..	100	8 p.c.	725
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	75

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navi- gation Co. ..	250	2	0
Scindia Steam ..	230	270	
Scindia Steam ..	10	10-14	10

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	75
Andhra Valley Co. ..	1,000	75	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	100	
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	135
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	65
Surat Electricity ..	100	6	65
Tata Hydro-Elec. Co. ..	1,000	30	1075 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7 p.c.	980
Tata Power Co. ..	1,000	572	8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	780	

PRESS COMPANIES

Barsi Press ..	500	468	4
Akhbar ..	500	290	
Fort ..	475	140	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1020
Indian Cotton ..	125	20	220
Mahomed Manufacturing	250	230	
New Berar ..	500	80	890
New East India ..	1,000	950	
New Motusil P. ..	400	40	550
Vow Prince of Wales ..	500	61	710
Nelkari U.P. ..	500	40	630

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	255	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	75	18	
B. Burma T. Corpora- tion Ltd. ..	125	7-8	455
B. Burma T. Corpora- tion New ..	5	3	130
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	47
British Burma Petro- leum ..	50	8 0-4	5
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	10	175
Joint Engineering ..	100	10	105
Mohenzie ..	100	30	345
New Uni n Floor Mills	100	30	30
Port Canning ..	1,000	50	705
Sardar Carbonic Gas ..	100	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.	141
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	30	77 8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	30	107 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co	75	5	58 12
Thacker ..	50	175	
Telephone ..	50	nil	33

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Jupiter ..	15	5	4
New India ..	25	ly	23 4
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1060
Vulcan ..	10	0-6	4
Industrial & Prudential	6	5 1/2 p.c.	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430
Alliance ..	100	31	
Apollo ..	50	6	
Assur Virjee ..	100	3	
Berar Manj. ..	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	0 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc. ..	250	25	937 8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	70	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	25	
Bradbury P. ..	250	nil	305
Bradbury P. ..	250	7 p.c.	150
Brooch Fine Counts ..	250	62	8
Century ..	100	20 1/2	384 4
Central India O. ..	100	16	542 8
Central India P. ..	500	6 p.c.	450
Ceylon ..	100	45	
Culaba Land & Mill ..	100	145	12
Daewoo ..	100	140	
Diamond ..	100	4	197 8
Currimbhoy ..	250	310	
David ..	500	300	
Dawn ..	250	40	765
R. D. Sassoon United O.	7 1/2	1	0
Ethraimibhoy Pabany	200	nil	742 12
Edward Sassoon ..	250	nil	187 8
Elphinstone O. ..	100	30	8
Emperor Edward ..	250	25	237 8
Fazaliboy ..	250	25	62
Finlay ..	100	nil	130
Franchise Petit ..	1,000	5	675
Gokak ..	100	25	
Gokak ..	100	5	115
Hindustan ..	1,000	125	1650

Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	185
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1100
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	382 8
Jamshed O. ..	250	60	
Khatian Makarjee ..	25	92	8
Kilachand ..	25	3	10
Kohinoor ..	500	1070	
Kashani Cotton ..	1,000	150	5570
Madhona Sarda ..	100	25	
Madhownji Dhasam ..	100	186	4
Madras United ..	250	15	480
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850
Mathradas ..	100	120	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	85	
Murazjee Goudas ..	1,000	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	125	
Mysore ..	60	4	117 8
New City of Bombay ..	100	10	170
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	387 8
Samnashahi (100) ..	75	70	
Peal ..	250	12	495
Phoenix ..	100	10	425
Premier ..	100	37	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	16	
Sassoon Silk ..	500	580	
Sholapur ..	1,000	450	8600
Simplex ..	250	150	
Sir Shapurji Broacha ..	100	37	
Standard ..	500	40	1300
Swadeshi ..	100	18	520
Swan ..	100	160	
Tata Mill O. ..	500	115	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2270
Vishnu P. ..	500	35	770
Western India Spng.	1,000	50Y	800 XD

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, September 2.			
Ahmedabad ..	420		
Bombay Cotton ..	390	392-8	393-8
Bombay Dyeing ..	943-12	950-932-8	937-8
Century ..	542-864-7	54	45 42-8
Central India ..	155	161-4	147-8
Colaba Land ..	152-8		
Crescent ..	137-8		
Edward Sassoon ..	920-4	940	917-8
Fazuliboy ..	138		
Finlay ..	27-8		
Globe ..	115		
Gokak ..	185		
Indian Bleaching ..	332-8		
Indore Malwa ..	1070		
Kohinoor ..	186-4		
Madhownji ..	120		
Mathradas ..	117-8		
Meyer Sassoon ..	392-8	388	12 325
Mysore ..	495	501-4	492-8
New Great ..	248-12		
Pearl ..	150	161-4	145
Pabany ..	520		
Phoenix ..	115		
Simplex ..	520		
Swadeshi ..	115		
Swan Mills ..	115		
Tata Mill ..	115		

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock ..	285		
Bombay Steam ..	210		
Tram Co. Ord. ..	137-8	138-12	135
Bandi Cement ..	19-12		
Central India Mining ..	3-12		
Indian Cement ..	110		
Katni Cement Ord. ..	98-12		
Shivrajpur ..	45		
Tata Hydro ..	1050	1092-8	1075
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	61-3	63	58-12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	212-8	225	192-12

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

Sept. 1, 1926

Receipts from 27th to 31 Aug.

	1926.	1925.
Bales.		
Bengala ..	770	758
Omras ..	821	1922
Dholeras ..	86	388
Broach ..	78	
Southerns ..	2017	1083
Persians ..	3	38
Americans ..	10873*	
Egyptians ..	666	145
E. Africans ..	666	145
Other sorts ..		
Total ..	15314	4334

*Imported between 24th July and

19th Aug. 1926

Exports from 27th to 31st Aug

	Bales
United Kingdom ..	5706
Continent ..	2685
China ..	9230
Japan ..	636
Coast Ports ..	
Total ..	18257

Afloat in Harbour

Europe .. 6288

China, Japan and Coast Ports .. 2600

Total .. 8788

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 31st Aug.

1925-26 1924-25 1923-24 1922-23 1921-22

3334556 3667877 3291494 3641287 3162479

Exports from 1st Sept. to 31st Aug.

1925-26 1924-25 1923-24

49248 70419 150519

Continent .. 502765 642556 953600

China .. 387779 350294 244984

Japan .. 1486057 1671294 1313298

Coast Ports .. 25047 23155 52448

U. S. A. .. 1450 9879

Total .. 2452345 2767697 2714849

1922-23 1921-22

127912 643694

723543

377503 366335

1707833 1450119

53202 51330

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET
COTTON REPORT

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 2.
A drop of 10 to 11 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 3 points down.
Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 1st instant (10.45 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—
"Market has still upward tendency in consequence of more favourable turn in labour troubles, also Egypt firm owing to speculative buying, crop reports more unfavourable. It is hard to tell if top has been reached, may have reaction at any time."
Messrs. Unrigar and Vengar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 1st instant as under:—
"Weekly weather report neutral. Market eased on some speculative long liquidation."
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—
"The weekly weather report of the U. S. Agricultural Bureau is slightly better than due. There has been fair to good progress in Arkansas, Oklahoma and the Carolinas. The progress has been poor in the Southern parts of the belt and insects are active. Picking in the South Texas is nearly completed."
The following estimates are to hand to-day:—
The Journal of Commerce:—
Condition 60.3 per cent. Crop 15,153,000 bales.
Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—
Condition 59.8 per cent.
The Watkins Bureau:—
Condition 60.0 per cent. Crop 14,890,000 bales.

The next U. S. Agricultural Bureau report will be published on the 8th instant.
Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 1st instant (4.50 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—
"Weather partly favourable. Fruiting only fair. Insect damage growing."
A small decline being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2 1/2 lower with Broch April-May at Rs. 325 and closed at Rs. 325 on selling by Shroffs and closed at Rs. 325 1/2. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 325 and closed steady at Rs. 325 1/2. Japanese Houses were sellers of Broch and Oomra their offerings being absorbed by Bazar operators.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 313 and declining to Rs. 311 1/2 on Exporters and Bazar operators selling closed at Rs. 312 1/2. F. G. Broch December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 325 1/2. Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS
6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 2.
Fully Good Broch April-May 326 1/2
Fully Good Broch Dec-Jan 264
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan 313 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description	Super.	Fine	F	Good
M. G. Dholera	351	343	335	327
M. G. Kadi/Viram.				
gaon	356	348	340	332
M. G. Sawgin/Dhar.				
war	376	368	360	352
M. G. Kalagin	356	348	340	332
M. G. Broch No. 2	366	358	350	342
M. G. Southern				
			346	336
			F.G. Fair	326
M. G. Punjab/Ame.				
rican	376	368	360	352

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Description	Super.	Fine	F	Good
Fully Good Broch April-May	325			
Fully Good Broch Dec-Jan	263			
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	312			
Good Southern Aug-Sept	332			

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.
The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st September, 1926:—

Cotton	2,366 bales.
Wheat	3,543 cwt.
Linseed	3,092 cwt.
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	344 cwt.
Poppyseed	297 cwt.
Groundnuts	1,421 cwt.
Castorseed	3,473 cwt.
Rice	255 cwt.
Myrabollans	307 cwt.
Cottonseed	1,701 cwt.
Mourseed	1,016 cwt.
Gram	3,112 cwt.
Juwar	Nil
Masur	176 cwt.
Barley	1,761 cwt.
Bajri	127 tons.
Goat	

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET
REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 2.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st September	This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	346	346	907
Central India	..	..	..
Baril and Nagas	..	..	..
Hyderabad-Gorani	..	..	..
Beras	310	310	101
Central Provinces	..	..	166

Total Oomras	656	656	1,253
Dholera	139	139	83
N.W. Provinces	..	..	210
Rajputana	72	72	21
Sind-Punjab	335	325	80
Broch	..	..	..
Oomra & Dharwar	637	637	746
Western-Northern	419	419	359
Oomra & Dharwar	..	..	..
Camodia	..	..	..
Perian	61	61	..
American	..	..	..
African	47	47	..
Oomra, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	2,366	2,366	2,762

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This Year	Last Year
Europe	670	5,53,463	7,27,954
Japan & China	1,700	18,73,836	20,21,588
Coast Ports	..	25,047	23,155
Up country by Rail.	..	117,096	16,963
Alcot in harbours for Europe, China and Japan	..	8,788	15,344
Total	2,370	25,78,110	27,99,994

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.		
Bengal Superfine M G	300/10	.....
Bengal Fine M G	275/85	.....
Bengal F G M G	290/55	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	270/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	245/50	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/40	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	335/40	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/40	.....
Yectmal Fine M G	315/20	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/25	.....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	260/70	.....
Khandesh F G M G	345/50	.....
Broch F G M G	330/30	.....
Mathia F G M G	255/60	.....
Dharwar F G M G	240	.....
Compta M G	355/65	.....
Westerns Good M G	310/15	.....
Westerns H G	325/30	.....
Miraj M G	385/95	.....
Cambodia F G M G	370/80	.....
Surat F G M G	315/20	.....
Kadi/Virangaon F G M G	310/15	.....
Dholera F G M G	310/15	.....
Kalagin F G M G	310/15	.....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 1.	To-day's Price.
October	17.74-14
December	17.78-15
January	17.83-15
March	18.04-16
May	18.22-11
Middling Spot	18.90-13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 1.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	24,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	36,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent	62,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 1.	To-day's Price.
October	17.74-13
January	17.69-14
Middling Spot	18.00-12

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.	To-day's Closing.
Scinde, Good	6.95-10

Scinde, Fully Good	7.25-10
Scinde Fine	7.55-10
Bengal, Good	7.05-10
Bengal Fully Good	7.35-10
Bengal Fine	7.65-10
Oomra, Good	7.80-10
Oomra Fully Good	8.10-10
Oomra Fine	8.40-10
Broch, Good	8.10-10
Broch Fully Good	8.50-10
Broch Fine	8.90-10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.	To-day's Sales.
Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.	
Sales on Speculation 300 bales.	
Sales of East Indian Cotton 50 bales.	
To-day's Price.	
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	17.74-10
October	17.80-13
January	17.93-14
March	17.93-14
New York Noon Call—	
October	17.73-04
January	17.82-06
March	18.03-03
New Orleans 9 a.m.—	
October	17.74-10
January	17.71-09

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.	To-day's Opening.
September	9.58-04
October	9.60-06
November	9.41-02
December	9.44-03
January	9.46-03
February	9.35-03
March	9.30-03
April	9.39-03
May	9.54-03
June	9.39-03
July	9.48-03
August	9.31-02
September	9.25-03
Middling Spot	10.23-09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.	To-day's Opening.
September	16.34-32
October	16.29-32
November	16.12-32
December	15.90-30
January	15.70-30
February	15.60-30
March	15.52-32
April	15.49-32
May	15.47-32
June	15.47-32
July	15.42-32
August	15.42-32
September	15.42-32
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.35-50

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, September 1.	To-day's Quality
Fair-Rio Coffee, (No. 7) quality	18.75.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, September 1.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Colcutta	Unquoted.
Sept/Oct. per cwt 17.	
Jan/Mar. per cwt 17/3.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Bombay	
Jan/Mar. per cwt 17/4.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Karachi	
Jan/Mar. per cwt 17/4 3/4.	

LINSEED.

London, September 1.	
Linseed La Plata C.I.F. ton £15 5/8 Sept.	
Oct. shipment. Hull Paid.	
Market: Weak.	
Linseed, Bombay £18 1/4 Sept/Oct. and Oct/Nov. shipment. Sellers.	

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, September 1.	
Cottonseed, Bombay £7-3/4 Sept/Oct. shipment. Sellers.	
Castorseed, Bombay £16-1/8 Sept/Oct. shipment. Sellers.	
Rapeseed, Ferozapore, Usual Bold ton, £21/0/0 Sept/Oct. shipment. Nominal.	
Rapeseed, Toria ton, £20/0/0 Sept/Oct. shipment. Sellers.	
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, ton £19/0/0 Sept/Oct. shipment. Sellers.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, ton £22/0/0 Sept/Oct. shipment. Nominal.	

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 1.	
Barletta Russo uer 63 lb. 52/3 Jan/Feb. shipment. Sellers.	
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. 53/3 Jan/Feb. shipment. Sellers.	
Market: Quiet.	
Wheat, Australian, 55/6 Sept. shipment. Sellers.	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 54/9 Sept. shipment. Value.	

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 1.	
Linseed, Calcutta, (ton) £17/10/0 Sept/Oct. shipment. Sellers.	

LINSEED OIL.

London, September 1.	
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt 31 Sept/Dec. delivery. Paid and Buyers.	
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt 32 Jan/Apl. delivery. Paid and Buyers.	

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 1.	To-day's Rate.
Demand Bills	485.00

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.	
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16	
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32	
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 15th Sept.	
Bank's buying T T 1/6d.	
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.	
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Mail	
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32 Oct.	
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Jan/Feb.	
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T 276	
Bank's buying T T 274	
Bank's buying D D 273	
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269	
PARIS—	
Bank's selling D D 1155.	
Bank's buying D D 1245.	
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1260.	
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T 132 1/2	
Bank's buying 60 days 138 1/2	
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D 148 1/2.	
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D 192.	
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D 157.	
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D 90 1/8	
CROSS RATES—	
London—New York 4.85 7/16 1st instant.	
London—Japan 1/11 25/32 1st instant.	
London—Paris 163.50 1st instant.	
London—Belgium 174.00 1st instant.	
London—Switzerland 25.14 1st instant.	
London—Italy 136.00 1st instant.	
London—Prague 164.00 1st instant.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.	
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 9/32
Fcs Demand	1/55
American Dollars	275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	148 1/4
Shanghai	192
Japan	157
Singapore	157
Market steady.	
LONDON DISCOUNTS.	
Bombay, Sept. 2.	
Gold £44/11/1 1st instant.	
Silver London Ready 25 11/16d. 1st instant.	
Silver London Forward 25 13/16d. 1st instant.	
Silver New York Ready 62 cts	
London Discount 3 Mos 4 9/16 per cent 1st instant.	
London Discount 6 Mos 4 3/4 per cent 1st instant.	
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.	
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.	
Money—Call 1 per cent.	
6 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.	
12 Mos. 4 per cent.	
Tone:—Easy.	
LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.	
London, Sept. 1.	
To-day's Rate.	
Bank Bills, 3 months 4.9/16 p. c.	
Bank Bills 6 months 4.3/4 p. c.	
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5.1/4 p. c.	
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5.3/4 p. c.	
LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.	
London, Sept. 1.	
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. £21	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126-1/2	
P. and O. Banking Corporation £3 7/8.	
National Bank 449.	
Eastern Bank £46.	
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £86.	
Conversion Loan £74 1/4.	
Indian Loan 54 p. c. £102.	
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104.	
Rupce Paper 3 1/2 p. c. £37.	
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan £69-1/2.	
Government Securities 3 p. c. £59.	
Consols £55.	
War Loan 5 per cent. £101-1/8.	
Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £93 1/2.	
BULLION	
Bombay, Sept. 2.	
Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/7/3	
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/7/3	
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21/10/0	
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/9.	
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/3.	
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/3.	
Bar silver ready Rs. 64/15.	
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 64/15.	
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 64/12.	
LONDON, Sept. 1.	
Bar gold ready s. 84/11/1.	
Silver ready d. 28/11.	
Silver forward d. 28/13.	
TONE OF SILVER—	
Quiet—steady. Bears covering.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 2.	
3 1/2 per cent.	Rupee Paper Rs. 77 1/2
4 per cent.	Conversion Loan due 1931-36
Rs. 94	
5 per cent.	War Loan due 1929/47, Rs. 101/10
5 per cent.	Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/13
5 per cent.	Loan due 1933 (Tax Free)
Rs. 104/6	
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55
Rs. 108/4.	
5 1/2 per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 107/4.
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926
Rs. 100/3	
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927
Rs. 102/4	
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930
Rs. 107.	
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932
Rs. 108.	
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932
Rs. 109/1	
6 1/2 per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113-10.
4 per cent.	Port Trust, due 1974 Rs. 86-4.
4 per cent.	Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust due 1974
Rs. 85	
6 per cent.	Bombay Municipal due 1954
Rs. 112/8	
6 per cent.	Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent.	Loan due 1900/7Q Rs. 88/1
Tone of Market—Steady.	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TODAY.

The s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of August 19 due at 5 a.m.

Public Lecture under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, by Mr. G. Venkateshram on "The Himalayas" at the Bhavatsky Lodge Hall, 77, Apollo Street, Port 6.30 p.m. (S.T.).

SATURDAY.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Comogin" at Aden.

Dadabhai Jayanti Celebrations, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5-30 p.m., Kavi Nannal to preside.

Screening of "Stop Flirting" at Cinema Precious under the new management, Lamington Road.

Public Lecture under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood by Mr. M.A. Jinnah on "The Future of India" at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Mr. M.R. Jayakar presiding 6.30 p.m. (S.T.).

Seva Sadan Sale (4.30 p.m.) and entertainment (6.45 p.m.) in aid of "The Home for the Homeless" (Gandevi).

Dadabhai Jayanti Celebrations, meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya at 9.15 p.m. Mr. M.R. Jayakar to preside.

Ladies' Meeting to celebrate Dadabhai's Jayanti, Gujarati Hindu Sri Mandal's Hall, Girgaum Back Road, 4 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba).	Arri. Dep.
Bombay/Peshawar Mail	11.15	10.30
Gujarat Mail	7.37	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21.5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express	20.25	7.00

*Terminates at Church Gate.

Matunga Ganapati Festival.—A meeting of the Managing Committee for the All Matunga Ganapati Festival for 1926 will be held at the Matunga Residents Association Rooms tomorrow (Saturday) at 3 p.m.

Band at Chowpatty Bandstand.—The band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly., Regt. A.F.I. will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) weather permitting.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A select programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, on Friday the 3rd September 1926, at 9 p.m. Call Sign 2 P.V. Wave-length 387 metres.

A Tamil Drama.—The members of the Vani Vilasa Sabha, Matunga will enact "Kavilam" in Tamil on Sunday (the 5th inst.) at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Donohoe Theatre, near G.I.P. Ry. Station, Thackersey Hall.

P. P. Social Samaj.—There will be a special entertainment on Sunday (the 5th inst.) at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya to Dr. Miss Hira M. Tri. lakkar on her return from England with the degree of M.R.C.P. and L.M. Members are requested to attend.

Historical and Economic Society.—A meeting of this Society will be held in the History Class Room to-day (Friday) the 3rd September at 3.15 p.m. when Dr. Bal. krishna, Principal, Rajaram College, Kolka. pur will deliver a lecture on "Limited Mon. archy in Ancient India." Prof. R.P. Pat. wardhan has kindly consented to preside.

R. Balooji Dispensary.—The total num. ber of patients treated at the Rajooji Ba. looji Chankable Dispensary, King George Hindoo Sanatorium, Nasik Road, during the month of August 1926 was 1214 including 361 males, 492 females and 448 chil. dren. The daily average attendance was 46.6 and there were 244 new admissions.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of 23th ult. arrived at Aden at midnight on the 1st inst. and left there at 3 a.m. the follow. ing day.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 1st inst. and left there at 10.30 a.m. the same day.

City's Health.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 1st Sept. to 6 a.m. of 2nd Sept.: Smallpox: Attacks 2, Death 1; Cholera, Plague and Influenza: Attacks and Deaths: Nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 83

Total mortality this day last year 100.

Principles of Sociology.—The Social Work. ers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sand. hurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. G.S. Ghurye will deliver a lecture on "Principles of So. ciology."

Adult Educational Association.—The stu. dy Circle in the Principles of Economics conducted by Prof. P.A. Wadia will meet to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. in the University Library Buildings.

Psychology and Economics.—Prof. P.A. Wadia of the Wilson College will deliver a lecture on "Psychology and Economics" at the College Hall to-day (Friday) at 4.30 p.m. when Principal M.L. Tannan will preside.

Dadabhai Jayanti.—Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal and Santa Oriz Branch a ladies' meeting will be held

to celebrate the Dadabhai Jayanti to-mor. row (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal's Hall, Gir. gaum Back Road, under the presidency of Lady Luxmibai Jugmohandas.

Mapuca Union.—A general meeting of the Mapuca Union will take place on Sunday (the 5th Sept.) at 9 a.m. in the Goan Uni. on Association Building, Butrows Lane, Girgaum.

F. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COM. MITTEE.

The monthly meeting of this Committee will be held on Sunday (the 5th inst.) at 8.30 a.m. at Congress Office, Rahim Bldg., Parel to consider in particular the question of the Hindustani Sewa Dal and the letters from B.P.C.C. re: Council Elections and B.P.C.C. Election for the year 1927 and to fill up vacancies on the Council of Manage. ment.

Election Meeting.—A meeting of la. bour leaders of the Backward communities of Bombay North, was held in the hall of Shinde Building, at De'Lisle Road, on Sunday last under the presidency of Mr. Ramachandrarao Angne when it was resolved to support the candidature of Mr. R. S. Asavale in the forthcoming Bombay Legislative Council election (as a Labour candidate) for the reserved seat from the Bombay North non-Mahomedan Constituency.

Khadi Exhibition at Meerut.—A Khadi Exhibition was arranged on the occasion of the Raksha Bandhan Festival on the 23rd and 24th last month, under the auspices of the Mazdoor Ashram. All the processes of Khaddar manufacture from carding to weaving was demonstrated besides hand spun yarn, Khaddar and handi. craft of the local girls' school and other in. stitutions. The public showed great enthu. siasm, so much so that the Exhibition had to be extended to the 25th August for ladies.

Poona Telegrams Meeting.—Under the auspices of the Poona District Telugu As. sociation and Young Men's Telugu Asso. ciation, a public meeting of the Telegrams of Poona to congratulate Dr. R.K. Naidoo, the Chairman of the Municipal Senool Board, for being elected as President of Poona Municipality, will be held on Sun. day (the 5th inst.) at 6 p.m. in Camp Edu. cation Society's Hall, Lt. Rai, Bahadur Sardar Bahadur Dr. Bhurayya Jaleyya Lucka, Hon. Magistrate Poona will preside.

Lost Fee Letters by Gujarat Mail.—Ar. rangements have been made for the recep. tion of late fee letters for the Gujarat Mail at the Grant Road Railway Station. A por. table letter box will be put up daily in the porch near the entrance of the Grant Road Railway Station (down platform) half an hour before the departure of the Gujarat Mail train and letters and post-cards with an extra stamp of half anna as late fee for each article should be posted in this box. The box will be cleared by the R.M.S. officials five minutes before the starting time of the mail train and removed from the place until it is time to put it up again next day.

Village in Sanskrit Literature.—At a meet. ing of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society held on the 25th August, Mr. V.A. Gadgil read a paper on "The Village in Sanskrit Literature." Prof. F.V. Kane presided at the meeting. The following is a summary of the paper:—

Recent writers on Ancient Indian Village Administration have been obsessed with the idea that it was autonomic and democra. tic. They have arrived at these conclusions from an examination of South Indian In. scriptions. These deductions can hardly be said to apply to all parts of India in all times. In fact, Sanskrit literature, most of which is chronologically anterior to the evidence of South Indian Inscriptions, goes to prove that the village was not auton. omous and democratic in the strict sense of these terms. Prof. Gadgil cited, in support of his contention references from Vedic works and Jataka literature, arranged under the three heads (1) Constitution (2) Law and Order and (3) the Social aspects of the times.

SHOOTING OF ANIMALS IN PUBLIC.

GOVERNOR DECLINES TO WITH HOLD ASSENT TO LEGISLATION

We understand that his Excellency the Governor told the deputation of citizens who waited on him at Poona on Tuesday last in connection with the recently passed Bill authorising the Bombay City Police to shoot injured animals in public streets, that he could not see his way to withhold his as. sent to an Act passed by the Legislature. The various associations interested in the matter, are arranging now, it is stated, to approach the Viceroy.

LATE MR. D C. SETALVAD

On Thursday, a reference was made to the death of Mr. D. C. Setalvad, bar-at-law at the Esplanade Police Court by Mr. H. P. Dastur, the acting Chief Presidency Magis. trate. Addressing Mr. R. S. Pandit and other members of the bar, he expressed his grief at the sad and untimely death of Mr. Setalvad who, he said, was one of the prom. ising young members of the bar. "It was indeed he a severe blow to his aged father, Rao Bahadur Chumal H. Setalvad," added His Worship, "who was at one time my col. league and chief of the Bench. I am sure the sympathies of all of us will go out to him in this hour of severe trial."

Mr. R. S. Pandit, on behalf of the bar. risters, Mr. P. N. Godinho for the pleaders, and Mr. Urban of Messrs Crawford Bayley and Co., on behalf of the attorneys, asso. ciated themselves with the feelings expressed by His Worship and offered their condo. lences to the bereaved father.

The Hyderabad (Sind) Congress Com. mittee gave a garden party to Baba Gurdit Singh of Komagata Maru fame on Tuesday evening, when many distinguish. ed persons of Hyderabad were present. A. P.

TRESPASSING INTO WOMEN'S COMPARTMENT.

THREE G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES CONVICTED.

How by the apparent laxity in the system of not placing the third-class women's com. partment near the Guard's brake-van, wo. men passengers are molested was narrated at the Dadar Police Court before the Ben. ch of Hon. Presidency Magistrates consist. ing of Messrs. S.K. Bole and K.D. Dhurva when (1) Shaikh Mohiddin, (2) Narayan Ramchandrarao and (3) Balwant Ladaji, all about twenty years old and employed at the Matunga Workshop of G.I.P. Railway, were prosecuted by Jemadar Anant Bhal. chandra of the G.I.P. Police for trespass. ing into the women's compartment and caus. ing nuisance therein.

The evidence showed that Lilibai, a school mistress at Matunga, who was the complainant in the case was molested for nearly a fortnight by the accused who would enter the women's compartment while she was going home at Byulla from school in the evening after 5 p.m. On the 24th Au. gust the accused as usual entered the wo. men's compartment and sat near Lilibai and began to use filthy words. Lilibai pulled the emergency chain apprehending danger and reported the matter to the guard. The guard handed them over to the Railway Police.

The defence of the accused was that they entered the women's compartment as the train was in motion.

The Magistrates convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

KILLED ON RAILS.

SEQUEL TO GOVINDA DANCE.

On Wednesday evening a squabble took place between some Mang Garudis much cul. minated in the death of one man named Hari Abhinavayen. It appeared some Mang Garudis from Naigam went to Dharavi for a Govinda dance. After the dance a quar. rel took place as one faction did not salute the headman of the caste in accordance with the custom. One Bapu Malhari and Hari Abhinavayen were the most prominent in taking a lead to incite their gang to pelt stones at the Dharavi people. The police being informed went to the scene and tried to disperse the Mang Garudis but they too were handled roughly. Some Pathans who were on the spot helped the police in ar. restng Bapu Malhari who was a powerful man, while Hari Abhinavayen ran towards the railway lines of the Harbour Branch where he was run over by a railway train.

A FATAL FALL.

Balaji Devprasad (25), a Hindu, was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment on the 25th July last by his relatives for injuries received in a fall where he died on Wednesday last. It appeared Balaji, who employed by one Dowlatram Lachmarayen residing at Girgaum as a servant. On the 25th July last Balaji suddenly fell from the first floor on the pavement below and sus. tained internal injuries and concussion of brain. He was removed to the J. J. Hospi. tal where he died of pneumonia, following a concussion of brain.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A STEAMER.

On Wednesday at about 10.30 p.m. a tra. gic accident occurred to a labourer named Chotumal Guljan on s.s. "Islok" lying in No. 16 Alexandra Dock. It appeared while a crane was working, the chain slipped from the iron ring and fell on Chotumal who was standing nearby. Chotumal was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died subse. quently.

DEATH BY OPIUM POISONING

At about 3 a.m. on Thursday, Shankar Anant Rega (30) a fruit-seller residing at Lohar Street was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died soon after admis. sion, death being due to opium-poisoning.

WORLD RAID ECHO.

SUSPECTS REMANDED.

The Bombay City Police have arrested five persons in connection with the armed raid on a grocer's shop at Worli on the night of June 19 last.

It will be remembered that a shop of Dharvi, Jetha situate at Ferguson Road, was raided at about 10.30 p.m. on June 19th, with the aid of a motor car. Two men got out of the car and went to the shop. They then assaulted Virji Daya, the servan. t in the shop and removed valuables valued at about Rs. 1,060. They were, armed with revolvers, lathis, and knives. The police arrested (1) Chhotokhan Vazirkhan, (2) Ba. loo Mohomed Bux, (3) Gardar Khan Jirib Khan, (4) Abdul Hussein Jar Mahomed and (5) Suleman Ebrahim and placed them before Mr. G. K. Khairaz at the Mazagon Police Court on Thursday who remanded the accused into police custody.

MOTOR CAR THEFT.

Another case of motor car theft has been reported to the Bombay City Police. The complainant being Mr. N. Katrak. It ap. pears a two-seater Baby Austin Sports mo. del belonging to Mr. N. Katrak, was left opposite the Empire Cinema (Western side) on Wednesday at about 7 p.m. Mr. Kat. rak, who resides at Tardeo Road had pur. chased the car about a month ago for Rs. 3,000. On Wednesday evening, he went to the Empire Cinema with a couple of friends, leaving the car at the Western gate of the picture house. One of his friends, who had come out on the balcony saw a man dressed in English clothes and a khaki hat driving away in the car.

By the time Mr. Katrak came down, his car had disappeared.

COTTON CONTRACTS ACT.

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY INTO ITS WORKING

With reference to the petition of Mr. V. T. Halai to the Governor in Council, Bom. bay, dated 26th February 1926, asking for an inquiry into the working of the Cotton Contracts Act 1922, he has just been in. formed that "until the case against the Shri Mahajan Association, Ltd., which is sub-judice, has been decided, Government cannot undertake any inquiry of the sort demanded by him."

BOMBAY SILVER MARKET

CHOKSEYS SELLING

Bombay, Sept. 2.
The London cables were as follows:—
"Little bear covering. Market quiet. Spot 29 11/16d.; forward 29 13/16d."
China exchange was quoted at 2s. 10d., a bit weaker than yesterday. New York silver was quoted at 62 1/2 cents.

Owing to China being weak, the Chokseys were generally sellers in the Bombay Mar. ket:—the rates at 4 p.m. were Rs. 64.13 and Rs. 64.11 for 1st and 2nd settlements—3 annas easier than the opening rates. Busi. ness was small.

CROP REPORT

(Half-weekly Crop Reports for the 2nd September, 1926.)

Punjab—Amitraj: Cotton plants slight. ly damaged. In Amritsar, Patni and Tarn. taran districts damage estimated about two annas. Present weather may improve cotton yield slightly.

Persapore: All crops doing well.

Multan: All crops doing well. Teel seed sowings more by two annas than last year.

Delhi: Present weather favourable for crops.

United Provinces—Agra: Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton plants making good progress. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore: Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops. In irrigated lands cot. ton plants in flower. All crops doing well.

Rajputana: Bawar: Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain. Food grains suffering from too much rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Berar—Amraoti: Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton plants healthy. All crops doing well.

Khamnagar: Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops.

Khandesh: Dhulia: Cotton plants healthy. All crops doing well. Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops.

Jalgaon: Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops. Present weather "unfavora. ble. All crops doing well so far.

Broach: Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton in the high grounds doing well, but poor on low land. Field opera. tions interrupted.

Ahmedabad and Kathiawar—Wadhwan: Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar: Cotton plants healthy and in flower.

Sholapur—Barsi: Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton plants making slow progress. Cotton plants in flower, sunshine wanted generally for standing crops.

Sholapur: Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

BREACHES ON B.B. & C. I. RLY.

TRANSHIPMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

The District Traffic Superintendent Abu Road, B. B. and C. I. Railway wired under date September 2nd:—

Owing to heavy rain, line between Abu Road and Banas stations has been breach. ed in several places. The engine and 20 wagons of the 212 down goods train ran into one of these breaches, all being cap. sized. Transhipment is impossible and the line is likely to be blocked for at least a week.

All passenger trains will be cancelled till further notice on this sec. tion and will run as following between Abu Road and Ahmedabad five up to-day has been cancelled. Six down will return as 5 up. Up trains will run upto and return as 5 up. Two down as one up, 4 down as 5 up. Up trains will run upto and as follows: There up and six down, 7 up as 8 down 5 up as 4 down. Four down at Rohira B. B. and C. I. has been can. celled and will run as a special when the breach beyond Rohira B. B. and C. I. is repaired. All parcels for north of Abu Road will be diverted via Rutlam. Parcels south of Abu Road will be diverted via Ajmer.—A. P.

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

It was a crowded and appreciative house that welcomed and enjoyed the rollicking fun of "To-night's The Night," the piece which the London Musical Comedy played last evening. They are wise in putting it on for a matinee on Sunday next becau. they do it in thoroughly good style. Miss Madeleine Rosier as June has fine oppor. tunities in the play for some excellent conts and she did full justice to them, and the comic element supplied by Messrs. Terence Hall and Dan Mansfield, who as the Hon. Dudley Nulkin and Mr. Montagu Lovitt respectively acted with wonderful finish, kept the house in roars of laughter. Miss Cecilia Ricardo was particularly good as the vivacious Mrs. Carraway and t'e chorus though considerably attenuated in numbers for a piece of this type made up for it by the excellence of its dancin'. The Company has got together a cast which knows the value of team work admirably.

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING: SECOND DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

POONA, Sept. 2.
The following are the horses left in for the second day of the First Big Meeting at Poona to be held on Saturday:—

THE MODERATE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Class II. Security 9/2, Leachman 8/12, Hamar 8/8, Andhra Valley 8/8, Kandianva 8/7, Prince Royal 8/6, Arab Prince 8/4, Butte. fly 7/12, Kummeruzaman 7/10, Sanatogen 7/8, Andrew 7/6, Kitchener 7/2.

THE MODERATE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Class II. Weldon 9/0, Amali 8/11, Commander 8/10, Belan 8/10, Shahir 8/9, Sinnan 8/8, Officer 8/8, Alexis 7/11, Red Flag 7/11, Shahabad 7/10, Arthur 7/8, Dawson 7/7, Silver Cloud 7/2, Money Spinner 7/0.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III. Divide 9/4, Barbary 9/11, Steel Blue 8/12, Poet's Dream 8/11, The Typhoon 8/11, Moss 8/8, Pomme Anna 8/8, Frailty 8/8, Adour 8/2, Musk Rat 7/13, Sophie II 7/12, Stung Again 7/10, French Furze 7/10, Kilindini 7/7, Heat Wave 7/2.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III. Stormont 9/3, Motu Proprio 9/13, Jovial 9/1, Minoo Mahal 9/0, Cails 8/13, Merry Gift 8/10, Erinje 8/9, Lucky Man 8/7, Radian 8/6, Absorbent 8/5, Riverine 8/3, Lady Junior 7/11, Tres Facile 7/8, Ethel. wald 7/3.

H. H. FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMME. MORATION PLATE.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.
Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. Terms for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Sun Spray 9/4, Nandel 8/10, Peach Bitter 8/10, Kanze 8/7, Detective 8/6, Kowkab 8/10, Silverthrush 9/13, Zoolfakar 8/7, Jodi 9/10, Sanatogen 8/6, Stability 8/6, Mon. scorbeg 7/10, Dilawar 9/13, Hydar Pasha 9/11, Crown 8/6, Kadir Hajaz 8/10, Tarick 9/13, Rarity 9/0, Cheerful 8/7, Bucknell 8/8, Arab 9/0.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.
Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Bonnie Lad 9/0, Parser 8/9, Ox Trot 8/8, My Realm 8/5, Candle Hill 8/4, Aldergrove 8/0, Simon's Choice 7/13, Tycho 7/8, Uni. tot 7/7, Valtio 7/7, The Sliding Stone 7/6, Crab Apple 7/6, Hard Battle 7/5, Radha. piari 6/12.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.
A Cup value £100, presented by H. H. the Aga Sri Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.O.I.E., and Rs. 23,000 from the fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. Terms for horses.

Orange William 9/7, Red Hawk 9/3, Cap. a Pie 9/2, Heron 9/2, Rabalto 9/2, Mar. bion 9/0, Revival 9/0, Pombal 8/7, Abori. gine 8/7, Chrysolite 8/3.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance 6 fur. longs.
Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. Terms for horses 3 and 4 years old only.

Four-square 8/11, Bridgman 8/11, Defend 8/6, Ardley 8/3, Happy Sinner 7/12, Happy Elf 7/9, Invincible 7/5, Puppet 7/2, Songe. Dore 6/11.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. Terms for Arab ponies 14 hands and under which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 1st Janu. ary, 1926.

Ibrahim Beg 8/10, Mumty 8/0, Baig 8/0, Favourite 8/4, Kalpha 8/10, Sawi 7/12, Amar 8/7, Saad 8/6, Amanna 8/10, Red Prince 8/11, Hulob 9/0, Maxim 9/4, Shanghai 7/6, Zoba 7/2, Grey Fox 9/0, Cash Box 8/0, Ramban 8/6, Seaspray 8/10, Nevis 9/0, Tameran 8/10, Kurdistan 8/3, Musal 8/10, Mohul Hill 8/0, Najian 9/4.

2ND MEETING

HORSES STUCK OUT.

TUESDAY 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1926.

THE ATLANTIC STAKES.—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.
Domestic Bond, Coed Canas, Leicester Wonder, Blackwood, Sun Fay, Defend, Ab. sebaent, Henrietta, Happy Sinner, Dandalo, Carillon, Heera Mahal, Nestor, Minoo Mahal, Proud Chieftain, Special Sprout, Puppet, Pros and Verses, Silver Charm, Knight's Cross, Stung Again, Dark Orient, The Typhoon, Ad Dominum, Ayaz, Songe Dore, Tristram, Can Do, Fair Slave, Invincible, Trim Top and Slovaks.

M. C. C. TEAM TO INDIA.

GEARY TO REPLACE ROOT.

Root has declined the invitation to join the M.C.C. team to India. The Westes. tshire County authorities consider that he needs rest after two years' uninter. rupted "ricket. Geary will take Root's place in the M.C.C. team.—Reuter's Special.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

ENGLAND VS. AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

In the match at Folkestone between an All-England Eleven and Australians, the

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OCTOBER.

2nd September, 1926.

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To-day's Opening Rate	17.75
Difference	+0.01
To-day's Closing Rate	17.66
Difference	-0.03

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1926.

HISTORY OR PROPAGANDA?

The Schools Committee of the Corporation passed a few days ago a notable resolution to expunge from an Urdu text book in use in the primary schools under it a sentence to the effect that Sir Michael O'Dwyer was a popular Governor. The change made was small but possibly the first of its kind in India and vindicated a great principle that loyalty should not degenerate into sycophancy and mendacity and that it is neither honest nor educationally sound to carry on propaganda in school text books. If the principle could be consistently and fully worked out, almost all our text books on Indian history dealing with the British period would have to be largely re-written. Not to speak of opinions, even plain facts are many of them either twisted or suppressed

in these books. The treatment of the "Mutiny" is a fair type of such propagandist history. Many of the original records relating to the event were destroyed by "Clemency" Canning himself or by his orders. Mr. Savarkar's "War of Indian Independence of 1857", which even Sir Valentine Chirol acknowledged as having contained "considerable research", was proscribed. Almost all the books written by Britishers have presented a grotesquely one-sided account describing the Indian rebels as bloodthirsty fiends and the British soldiers as guiltless retributors. Recently, however, Dr. Edward Thompson, who was for several years Principal of the Wesleyan College of Bankura, wrote a small book with the title "The Other Side of the Medal" which was published by Leonard and Virginia Woolf at the Hogarth Press, London, and which, as the title signifies, throws some light on the hidden side of the shield. Regarding Mutiny literature Dr. Thompson says: "Histories of the Mutiny can often be swept aside as second-hand compilations. Many others, whether their authors knew the original documents or not, are garbled throughout—their style is question begging, inconsequent, insouciantly self-righteous". He describes "The Lost Dominion" as a "pretentious and noxious book" and Fitchett's "The Tale of the Great Mutiny" as "the most contemptible of all histories of the Mutiny". Of Forrest's "History of the Indian Mutiny", which is regarded as the standard history of the whole episode, he says: "It manages through three enormous volumes (over fifteen hundred pages) to avoid any reference, however slight or slanting, to excesses or atrocities committed by us. It concludes with an unctuous paragraph on the last three executions, and closes grandly: 'Justice was done, mercy shown to all who were not guilty of deliberate murder, the land cleansed of blood'". Dr. Thompson justly comments on this: "One might throw the lists open to the literature of the whole world, and still not find a more superb example of smug effrontery".

What is true of Forrest's book is true of the books in common use in schools and colleges. While every atrocity committed by the Indian rebels is painted in most lurid colours without any mention of extenuating circumstances when they were present, the excesses perpetrated by the British have been toned down, glossed over or altogether suppressed. The dastardly massacre of British men, women and children at Cawnpore is described in all its revolting detail. But there is little mention of the evidence which made even Forrest admit that the sepoys guard placed over the prisoners refused to murder them and that the foul crime was perpetrated by ruffians of another guard at the instigation of a courtesan and which induced Sir George Campbell, who was Provisional Civil Commissioner in the Mutiny, to say: "It (the Cawnpore-massacre) was done not in cold blood but in the moment of rage and despair, when Havelock had beaten the rebels and was coming in" and "we had done much to provoke such things by the severities of which our people were guilty as they advanced. At a later time a careful investigation was made into the circumstances of the massacre, and we failed to discover that there was any premeditation or direction in the matter". Of what Neill did after the Cawnpore massacre Sir George Campbell says: "Neill did things almost more than the massacre, putting to death with deliberate torture in a way that has never been proved against the natives". Equally deliberate and barbarous was the treatment meted out to Indians by the British even before the Cawnpore provocation. Blowing from guns was by no means an uncommon "punishment parade" of the officers; and, in the words of Dr. Thompson, "before the Mutiny had run many weeks of its course our people had suffered so full of this particular horror that they had ceased to be squeamish in describing it". Dr. Thompson quotes Russell, the "Times" correspondent, referring to revolting forms of punishment. At Lahore 500 Indians were put to death for the murder of two Englishmen. Of the 500 wretches, most were shot, some blown to pieces. And some who had been imprisoned in a bastion met the following fate: "Unconsciously the tragedy of Holwell's Black Hole had been re-enacted. Forty-five bodies, dead from fright, exhaustion, fatigue, heat and partial suffocation were dragged into light". A well was discovered and, in the words of Dr. Thompson, many of "these dead and dying along with their murdered comrades were thrown by the village sweepers into the well". "There is a well at Cawnpore," said Mr. Cooper, the main actor in this episode, "but there is also one at Ujjain".

It would be easy to multiply such incidents taken from Dr. Thompson's book or other rare sources. But the task would be as superfluous as it is sickening. Even these few are briefly referred to here to show that neither savagery nor provocation was all on one side and that it is unfair to draw a veil on one set of events and to show up the other. "Why", Dr. Thompson asks, "should Indian boys be compelled to read about the fiendish work at the well, when there is not a word about Neill's fiendish work on the way to the well?" "Truth", he says, "has an eternal title to our confession, though we are sure to be the sufferers by it" and he appeals to his countrymen "to make short work of the fiction and the 'history' that they have

been giving their own boys and forcing upon Indian boys reading in the schools we have established". India will join in that appeal.

GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNALISM

The debate in the Assembly on the present communal tension went on for nearly six hours but ended practically in nothing. It is perhaps well that it was so. The real solution of the problem should come from the people and already earnest attempts are being made by some leaders towards permanent peace. The solution may not be reached before the General Elections but will not be long delayed thereafter. It is not that Government have no part to play in effecting a permanent settlement. But they can co-operate successfully only if their outlook on the problem and their relations with the people are radically changed. The defect in their present outlook was brought out forcibly by Dr. Datta, who said that "it was one of the tragedies of our time that the Government of India was losing the moral leadership of the country". The tragedy, however, is not of our time only, it is as old as British rule in India. Whatever their mechanical efficiency, the British have never been able to understand the moral and religious sentiments of Indians. Consequently, they have never had full moral leadership of the country. They have frankly ruled by their might, exploiting, wittingly or unwittingly, communal differences to their own advantage. Even now they have but a poor conception of the responsibilities of the moral leadership to which Dr. Datta refers. Thus Sir Alexander Muddiah thought that the Government of India had sufficiently discharged those responsibilities when the Viceroy made a vague appeal to the people at the Chemsford Club and that Government had now only to "maintain law and order." How far they have succeeded in maintaining law and order among an unarmed people India and the world have known but too well these many months. The plain fact is that the evil is inherent in a foreign Government which does not and cannot fully understand the people and is yet not responsible to the people. It is universally admitted that the masses do not want communal disturbances. But not having power, they cannot enforce their will on the Government. Dr. Datta stated only a part of the truth when he deplored the fact that "India was tied to another cynical authority 8,000 miles off". The truth was fully stated by Lala Lajpat Rai and Pundit Malaviya, who should know something about communalism, when they declared that the permanent solution of the communal problem was the grant of responsible government to the people.

PHILANTHROPY IN EAST AFRICA.

The number of White men, Britishers in particular, who are anxious to embark upon philanthropic work for the East African Natives grows apace. According to a writer in the Empire Supplement of the "Outlook", by the inclusion of Tanganyika territory in the complex of countries under British Administration, "the great scheme of Cecil Rhodes has become a reality and a continuous chain of territories under British rule stretches from the Cape to Egypt". The White settler, the writer says, has a great work to achieve in this vast expanse of undeveloped territory and in East Africa there are specially favourable opportunities for him to establish those "practical schools in which the raw native can learn by experience to appreciate the advantages of European methods of growing and handling produce". What are these practical schools? They are the white farms where the Native must work and enjoy the glorious benefits of white philanthropy and concern for him. There are many anxieties the white farmer has about the Native. "Left to his own devices in the reserve, the negro has no incentive to break away from the deep-rooted tradition of agricultural labour is women's work, unworthy of a man". White philanthropy in East Africa is determined to put a stop to "this unfair division of duties between the sexes". People like Dr. Norman Leys, when they complain of the existence of forced labour in Kenya, do not evidently understand the urgent need, in order to "elevate" the Native, of "teaching" him to work. The problem of East Africa according to the White settlers is how to convince the Natives that "they will have to learn to exert themselves and to take their share in the world's work". Fortunately, there is a haven of refuge now for the Native where he can learn and be happy, with considerable advantage, too, to the balance of the White philanthropist. We are informed by the writer in the "Outlook" that when the Native enters the White man's farm "he has become a member of a small community where industry is immediately and visibly rewarded". What the measure of that reward is we are not informed, but there is one fly in the ointment of which mention is made. There is the "superfluous" Indian who at present does "the bulk of skilled work" in East Africa. But the writer has hopes that this imported labour, "a cause of irritation and friction", will eventually become superfluous, and if the Indian can be eliminated there is nobody between the White philanthropist and his object of compassion, the Native. It is a happy prospect—for the Whites.

BARODA IN 1924-25.

A REVIEW.

(By A. BARODIAN.)

The educational policy shows signs of retrogression. The Government brings out the lame excuse of concentrating on consolidation rather than on expansion, but no signs of such consolidation are visible. The Education Department is gradually decreasing the number of schools by removing or slackening the force of compulsion in the primary grades. The result is very obvious. The very classes, which required the compulsory law to induce them to send their children to school will now remain uneducated. The compulsion is removed from the Koli, Paraj areas of the Navsari District, thus doing untold harm to the backward hilly tribes. Within fifteen miles of Baroda the Bhil population collected a noble sum of money to start a hostel. The Government, while helping this hostel closed about 16 village schools of the Taluka, pretending to lay down the policy of providing a well-equipped central school. After running the hostel for a number of years, it is now closed down, so, this very backward community of Bhils has lost the sixteen village schools as well as the hostel.

A Foolish Argument.

The raising of fees in the secondary schools has been defended by the silly argument that the Government desires the students to go in more for technical and vocational education. On the face of it, it is a hollow excuse, since no non-English knowing student can hope to get entry in the State Kala Bhavan for any of the Diploma or certificate courses. There used to be training colleges in all the four Districts, and now the Government has reduced their number to only one. It is with a sigh of relief that one notices the progress made by the Library Department, but one must deprecate the attempts of the Executive to fetter its discretion and restrict its liberty of action by suggestions, in ruses and confidential orders, as seen by the stoppage of the "Hindustan" and the "Saurashtra" in the Central Library, at Baroda, and non-sanction of the same in future in other libraries. It is to be hoped that the Naib-Dewan, Mr. Govindbhai, now appointed to suggest improvements in the working of Primary compulsory education will suggest a bold and liberal scheme for starting boarding schools for the very backward communities like the Bhils, Kolis, Thakurdas, Dharalas and other

illiterate classes with a school course suited to their needs.

Spectacular Support to Industry.

The Department of Commerce has done some useful work in developing weaving and improving the existing industries. Its work in the direction of developing large joint-stock companies, though somewhat spectacular has been ruinous and the failure of such large concerns as at Billimora, Navsari, Kalol and Dwarka does not reflect credit on the foresight of the Baroda Government. The mill industry in Ahmedabad has developed without such artificial and misleading help, and it is to be hoped that the Baroda Government will use more discretion in helping the right industries and the right type of men, in the right way.

The working of the Co-operative Societies shows very little progress. There is a slight increase in the members, deposits, and number of societies, but there is an increase in the dues of the loans also. We are prepared to watch the results of the societies for storing fodder in silos, but are not very much impressed by them.

Scantiness of Medical Relief.

The Medical Department appears to be sleeping over the scheme for the extension of medical relief to the rural areas and no new dispensary has been opened during the year. The hasty and inefficient way in which the inspections are carried out, and the rarity of occasions for the people to know and meet the chief medical officer is responsible for the fewness of officers for opening village dispensaries.

The Sanitary Department is practically doing nothing except only the vaccination work. In the last year's report the Dewan had mentioned with some flourish that the Government had taken up the work of model villages. It turns out now that the work was never commenced and has been finally dropped. The prevention of the Child Marriage Act has not been successful in preventing child marriages and the amount of fines realised is treated by the parties to the marriage as an extra expense of the marriage. It is only influenza and plague and the spread of education that have helped in raising the marriageable age of girls in the higher castes where there is a chance of perpetual widowhood; while among the remarriage classes there seems to be practically no change for the better.

(To be continued.)

COLLEGIANS AND VOLUNTEERING

(By N. H. PANDIA).

What is that quality which our political leaders desire to cultivate among the masses, and the possession of which the Government likewise make a "sine qua non" of granting further reforms, which has enabled India to survive the crash of nations during past ages and which is essential for the people to possess to enable them to lead useful and happy lives? It is the quality of "team work". The habit of pulling together in shine and shadow, of adjusting oneself to another's shortcomings, disabilities or idiosyncrasies, of disciplined joint action in order to reach the desired goal, is invaluable and essential in the arena of life as much as on the field of battle. Granted the utility of cultivating the habit of "team work", the next question is, what is the most favourable time of planting it in our countrymen? There cannot, I submit, be two opinions in the matter. The most impressionable period in one's life, the age of adolescence when the mind is opening like a rose, and worldly impressions and cares have not yet clouded the horizon, is surely the ideal season for cultivating the virgin soil and sowing the seeds of joint action. In India the truth of this is but imperfectly realised by those who ought to know better.

The Value of Team Work.

It is a familiar sight on the continent and in America to see several thousands of boys and girls assembled in open spaces and displaying themselves in due order and disposition. It is a most impressive sight to see the youths parade the streets in thousands, rank after rank, filing past in solemn majesty, the flag flying and the band playing. The procession alone has a vast educative effect on the masses. Fancy a procession of ten thousand boys of all classes and creeds, carrying at intervals banners flying a motto like "Encourage Indian Industries" or any other patriotic motto, marching through the principal streets in the town in serried ranks from one end to the other. With what pride and pleasure the citizens would welcome such a demonstration, what a lasting impression it would leave on them and how happy and delighted the boys themselves would feel, at having helped in rendering a meritorious public service! And, above all, what a fine training would the boys get "in team work". Then, again, on days of great public fairs and festivals and gatherings, what splendid service could the volunteers render in keeping order and guiding pilgrims and visitors safely through. College boys hail from all parts of the country. What a fine spirit of service and habit of "team work" would they carry with them whereas ever they go and how exceedingly wide the good influence would spread in the younger generation!

Train Indian Youth.

It becomes therefore the plain duty of our statesmen, publicists, educationists and all citizens who have the true interest of India at heart, to train her youths to undertake and carry out team work. The most efficient and interesting mode of imparting the training is to be found in "volunteering". It is, however, of the utmost importance to understand the true meaning of "volunteering". The word is derived from the Latin root, "volo" "I will." Each of the words, "I will" is endowed with a deep

meaning. A volunteer renders service of his own free will. He serves by choice. The desire to serve emanates from his own self or soul, and that is the indication of its nobility and the guarantee of its purity. It is "he" who will serve. Similarly the word "will" reflects the determination to serve and to seek avenues of service. He "will" render service and he will not be deterred by self interest, ridicule or danger. Such is the high ideal and such the implications of volunteering. Now it may be confidently asserted that the spirit of service and love for fellowmen is, with a few exceptions, ingrained in Indian youths. But their fine spirit is lying dormant, thanks to the indifference, cynicism or hostility of the elders.

A Warning.

The result of this culpable indifference, cynicism and hostility will recoil upon those who indulge in them. Let not, however, our youths feel discouraged by them. Let them beware of importing the same qualities into their own lives, suppressing their generous emotions, or feeling ashamed of having entertained them. Romance, trust in the good faith of the world, love for one's fellowmen, generous enthusiasm for any noble cause, an impulse to self-sacrifice, coupled with an intuitive avoidance of all that is self-seeking or insincere—such are some of the qualities that grace youth. Those qualities are apt to disappear with advancing age—to the loss of the world. Let our young men, therefore, before it is too late, learn to ingrain these qualities in them, so that they shall accompany them throughout life.

Wanted: Systematic Training Courses.

How is the task to be accomplished? The only way is for every collegian to give serious thought to this matter. Let him, and his friend in the beginning form Dashakas (units of ten) and resolve on taking a course of training. Several "dashakas" after undergoing a certain amount of training may form a company. The very fact of raising a company by the youths of one college will raise a spirit of emulation in other colleges and so the enthusiasm will spread. Boys do not require the assistance of professors or the patronage of Principals of colleges to enable them to raise a company of volunteers. They can accomplish wonders without any assistance from the college superiors, although no doubt the assistance, if forthcoming, ought to be welcomed. As regards the training to be undergone, there are several institutions in Bombay, and prominently the Bombay Branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal which will gladly and readily place their and its entire services at the disposal of college boys desirous in the matter.

I, therefore, appeal to all young men in our colleges to give their most earnest and careful attention to the advantages of volunteering and to take practical steps to start it. Let a small Committee be formed to consider and study the subject after which let the Committee convene a public meeting of all the boys and appeal to them to join up. It may be confidently asserted that the reception will not be at all unfavourable and within a couple of years volunteering will have firmly established itself in College life. Which of our Colleges will have the honor and the distinction to take the lead in this direction?

Notes of the Day.

The Need for Revision.

With the admission of Germany into the League and the bestowal upon her of a permanent seat on its Council, England and France hope that they will find a strong ally ready to co-operate with them in maintaining as far as possible the status quo regarding the permanent seats. Although the discussion on the composition of the League Council shows the polite anxiety of various Powers to retain the co-operation of Spain in the League's work, the Asiatic Powers alone expressed genuine sympathy for the Spanish demand, and in their case that of Japan was far more diplomatic and cautious than of China. The declaration of the Chinese representative is valuable. His demand for a permanent seat for China must be met if justice is to be done to the most populous nation in Asia. Persia and Afghanistan too will claim a permanent seat and the case for a radical revision of the League's Council thus becomes unanswerable.

An Unanswerable Charge.

The Council of State has obediently passed the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code so as to invest Government with powers to confiscate literature exciting communal hatred, but it is significant that the Government spokesmen could not meet the criticism made by Sir Sankaran Nair against the Bill that it was not the real remedy for the communal disease. His charge against the Administration that under the sedition section only Indian papers were restrained and not Anglo-Indian papers remained unanswered, nor could Mr. Cregar advance anything better than a categorical denial to meet Sir Sankaran's view, very widely and justifiably shared by Indians, that local officers were not doing everything in their power to put down communal trouble. "If only Government put their foot down," Sir Sankaran said, "If they wanted the district officers to see that there were no more riots, the situation would certainly improve." But the bureaucracy instead of taking measures to prevent communal mischief by showing a spirit of honourable co-operation with the leaders of the people has only made another move forward in strengthening its autocratic position by the new measure which, as Sir Sankaran emphatically remarked, amounted to an interference with the liberty of the press.

Dangerous Delay.

It is a matter for congratulations that the sweepers' strike has ended, and the city now presents its usual though not very clean, appearance. The heaps of filth lying at street corners have been removed and there is a more wholesome atmosphere altogether. In the meantime the Standing Committee's Subcommittee is still considering the question of the wages of the sweepers. No one knows how many days are going to be wasted in the discussion of the simple question. A dark veil of secrecy has been drawn over the whole matter. The discussion about even Mr. Fazal Ibrahim's proposition—a very harmless one to all appearances—was not allowed to be reported, and it is feared this undesirable "hush hush" policy is going to last long. It is understood, however, that Mr. Fazal's motion did not find much favour with and was thrown out by the majority of the members of the Standing Committee, who are obsessed with their own omniscience. If the sweepers had taken their responsibility as lightly as the Standing Committee, the strike would have gone on indefinitely while the members were bandying jokes at Committee meetings. It is for the Corporation to intervene if the Standing Committee is unable to come to any sane decision in the matter and that soon. The Chairman at the last meeting, in a portentous oration, showed congratulations all round, except on the poor strikers, for the termination of the strike.

Tax on Cricket Matches.

The Bombay Government have been, perhaps, too logical in extending the Entertainment Tax to the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament commencing shortly at Poona. They do not seem to have made any allowance for the fact that the matches serve an important educational purpose inasmuch as they stimulate interest in many organised games and are not primarily intended for profit. Nor can it be urged that the tax would be paid from the profits of the stall-keepers, for they are sure to shift it on to the spectators using the stalls. In these circumstances it should be possible for Government to regard the matches as coming within the purview of the exceptions provided for in the Act. A committee appointed by a large public meeting recently held at Poona in this connection has submitted a representation to the Governor to exempt the Quadrangular matches from the operation of the Act. It will be a graceful concession to the numerous sports-loving students of Poona if His Excellency, who takes a keen interest in this prince of sports, favourably considers the representation.

Poor Hawkers.

It seems the hawkers of Bombay will be called upon to pay a heavy penalty for disturbing the nap of some and spoiling the joy rides of others. (The Municipal Commissioner will demand a good licence fee from them. The Police Commissioner or his representatives will be lurking behind them to prevent obstruction in busy quarters. If the hawkers betake themselves to a quiet corner there is another uniformed man eyeing him wistfully who suddenly remembers that fresh cabbages are delicious. Thus between the claims of the one or the other the hawkers will have precious little left for his pains. And this when he comes to the relief of the Municipality whose plans for new markets are yet in the making!

NO KINGS WANTED IN HEDJAZ. IBN SAUD'S BROKEN PROMISES. WORK OF MECCA CONFERENCE.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI INTERVIEWED.

Maulana Shaikat Ali arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Delhi. He was welcomed at the Victoria Terminus by Khilafat workers and throughout the day the office of the Central Khilafat Committee, where he is staying, was besieged by a never-ending stream of visitors including a representative of "The Chronicle" who asked for an interview. To the latter the Maulana said:—

I am sorry I could not send an article from Karachi for the "Bombay Chronicle" as desired by its Editor. I was much too tired and we had no time to spare from the visitors who came to see us both day and night. Again, there were public meetings to attend and other arrangements to be made to take our party to our respective homes. Since the day of my exile from Rampur—my home, thanks to the express wish or command of Governor Harcourt Butler of the U. P., I have been looking upon Bombay as my home. Therefore I wanted to write in detail about my personal views for the "Bombay Chronicle" at my leisure. You desire an interview and I gladly give you one. Before you came in, the "Times of India" had sent in its representative to get the views on Hedjaz of "India's biggest thief and robber." I was surprised that it should condescend to publish anything from such an adventurer. However the doors of the Central Khilafat Committee are open day and night for everybody—good, bad or indifferent—and any assistance that we can give to anybody we gladly offer irrespective of the fact whether the receiver thanks us or gives us a parting kick.

I do hope I will be able to write later on two or three articles for the "Chronicle" in which I will deal with the whole Hedjaz question so that its readers may understand the correct situation and find out for themselves what the Khilafat Committee has already done and what it is going to do in the future.

GLAD HE WENT TO HEDJAZ.

I am glad we went to Hedjaz this year and studied the whole Haj question on the spot. I know well all the difficulties which an average pilgrim had to face in India itself and how far this Government expect to gain our goodwill in any form or shape when its officials and servants in their pride neither do any work themselves nor allow others to do it. While on the one hand our Deputation which had gone to the Hedjaz for the express purpose of asking Ibn Saud to go back to his own country, Nejd, was given up the Kingship of the Hedjaz, was given a most hearty welcome and was treated as honoured guest from the minute it landed in the Hedjaz Government's motor launch in the Ahram sheet to the day we re-embarked from there. On the other hand its workers in Bombay were informed by the local Police that they would not be allowed to help pilgrims in getting their passage, in carrying them to the disinfection shed nor help them at the embarkation. What a contrast! When one of the great Muslim Volunteer Associations with the reputation and position like ours in India receives such a shabby treatment, the sooner we demolish this wicked system the better for us.

But as for the present Hedjaz administration, it treats Indian pilgrims with greater courtesy than this much-lauded Government of India. However that is a question which will be dealt later on at our leisure. But I must not detain you longer. You want to know about the conditions in Hedjaz I will gladly give you some of my impressions.

I was shocked to see no conveniences provided for the pilgrims when they landed at Jeddah by any voluntary and charitable association as is the case in India, in spite of the obstacles thrown in our way by petty-minded officials. There were no big Musafir-khanas like Sabu Siddik's or Kamnu Subhman's in Bombay. The Hajis (pilgrims) were free to go wherever they liked. They were in the hands of their respective Mullas (Agents) who rented houses for their stay until camels were provided to carry them to Mecca. I must say this for the Hedjaz Government that if it did not provide any convenience for the pilgrims it did not harass them either.

CONDITIONS IN MECCA.

We had heard so much about motor cars in Mecca and Jeddah. Motor cars and lorries were there, but more than half were crippled and out of repairs. The road between Jeddah and Mecca is bad only in some places; there are plenty of stones lying all over the road and if they could be laid loosely even in the more sandy patches the cars could pass easily. At the halting places there is hardly any shelter for the pilgrims, there are plentiful shrubs and rough shelters could easily be provided, but nobody thinks of it. In holy Mecca itself there are plenty of houses and the sanitary condition there can compare favourably with towns where there are basket privies. I regret to say that there is no convenience provided for the general public in holy Mecca or holy Medina. Private houses are kept remarkably clean and carpets and furniture as a rule are very good. The Meccans live well and clothe themselves well and coming in contact with the variety of pilgrims from all parts of Muslim world, they are by far more enlightened and advanced than an average Nejd. They are good tradesmen also.

SANITATION NEGLECTED.

As for the present Administration most of the officials were busy in canvassing votes for Sultan Ibn Saud amongst the delegates who had come for the World Muslim

Conference. They had no time to look to the sanitary conditions and other comforts of the pilgrims. Sultan Ibn Saud has been for over a year and a half in Mecca and it is true they have been fighting against Amir Ali, but even they could have done something for the pilgrims and paid some attention to their requirements.

A fortnight or a month would have been sufficient to provide some kind of shelter to the many "Kafilas" (caravans) that were going from Mecca to Medina. The Beduins, men, women and children, to earn a living would bring foodstuffs, and water for the "Kafilas", but the Government had done nothing, not even cleaning the camping ground after one "Kaila" had gone and the other had come in. But for the sun and sand pilgrims would have died in thousands. The conditions in Mecca were terrible, putrid dead sheep were lying barely fifty yards away from the tent of the Sultan himself and poor Egyptian officers and soldiers with the Mahmal were freely using all disinfectants they had brought with them to keep away the smell; their neat and clean camp was a very disgusting sight both in Mecca and Medina. But in Mecca they too could not overcome the evil smell of putrid dead sheep lying everywhere. Sultan Ibn Saud was supposed to have sent for 50,000 Najdi soldiers and on their camels they made a very fine show, but not one of these or any of the officials was employed to remove these dead sheep and bury them somewhere. I certainly maintain that a hundred young energetic Khilafat volunteers would have provided greater facilities to the pilgrims than the whole administration of Hedjaz has been able to provide in Mecca. I am told Maulana Zafar Khan and his paper "Zamindar" are cutting jokes at this. Let me tell him that a living cat is better than dead elephant. Every pilgrim will bear out what I have said about Mecca. One intelligent volunteer with ten poor African pilgrims who earn their living by honest labour during the pilgrimage would have cleared the whole of Mecca of these dead sheep and buried them in pits dug before.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.
I must stop now and give you the other side of the picture. The day is hot in the Hedjaz during summer—I mean the sun scorches you if there is no protection from it, but the minute the sun sets the nights are delightfully cool. Drinking water during night becomes beautifully cold. There is dry healthy heat and one does not feel limp or enervated and a night's rest sets one up. On the march from Mecca to Medina one felt quite comfortable under the slightest shade. The road had no milestones but if an ordinary steam engine was employed you can have a road at a very small cost for motor and other vehicular traffic. Only here and there were bad sandy patches. We performed our journey on camels from Mecca to Medina in 14 days but Shaikh Wahid-uddin of Meccat performed that journey by motor in 18 hours. The country is stony and fairly level with little care and attention motor cars could have carried pilgrims from Mecca to Medina also.

AN IMPRESSIVE SIGHT.

The gathering during this Haj was very interesting and impressive, an unusual number of educated pilgrims had come from every country to Arabia. In spite of all the discomforts I have described above I would love to go to Mecca for the sake of joining the evening prayers round the Holy Kaaba. I wandered a great deal and have seen many sights but no sight can compare with this gathering. People of every country of every clime, speaking every language spoken on earth had assembled for a common purpose, for the worship of the omnipotent God. Over a lakh of people gathered there every day for common worship. When after the "Maghrib" prayers the whole audience went round and round the Holy Kaaba, sending their prayers to their Maker opening their hearts before Him unconscious of everything, going round and round. There were fair Turks, Syrians, Pakistanians, Basnia Herzegovina, Russians, Egyptians, Tunisians, Moroccans, people from every province of India, Afghanistan, Persia, Malaya, China, and a big contingent from Java and a still bigger contingent from dark-skinned Africa. There were strong men and women there were old and decrepit. Some of them were carried lovingly on shoulders by their sturdy sons or brothers, others on stretchers by hired men, some were crawling on their knees—this "Tawaf" is the most entralling sight and I used to watch it for hours and hours without being tired.

THE CONFERENCE.

You have heard something of the doings of the first World Muslim Conference. It was a great success, considering that most people got such a short notice. Ask any one who attended and he will tell you that Indian Muslims had a very good share in making it a success and a living force. The report of the delegations would soon be out and your readers will know all the details. I want to say only this that our presence and work raised the prestige of India a great deal—so much so that even those who were opposed to our views had to say that a great deal of success was due to the earnestness, ability and sincerity of the Indian delegates. The Muslim world

(Continued on next Page.)

OTTOMAN LOAN.

INTEREST TO BE
WITHHELD.

RECOMMENDATION OF FINANCE COMMISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Cairo.—The Finance Commission has decided not to recommend the Chamber to authorise the payment of interest on the Ottoman four per cent loan of 1855 guaranteed by the Egyptian tribute, on the ground that the payments were hitherto made at the express demand of the Ottoman Government which is no longer the Suzerain. It recommends that the interest be deposited in the bank until the States liability is settled in courts.—Reuter's Special.

AFGHANISTAN & SOVIET.

TREATY OF NEUTRALITY SIGNED.

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Moscow.—The Russo-Afghan Treaty of neutrality and mutual non-aggression was signed with great ceremony at the Paganini residence of H. M. the King of the Afghanistan by M. Stark, the Soviet plenipotentiary and the Afghan Foreign Minister. It provides for neutrality in the event of an armed conflict between either party and third Powers, mutual non-aggression, abstention from entering into hostile agreements with third Powers, and mutual non-interference in home affairs.—Reuter's Special.

ITALIAN FINANCES.

DEFLATION POLICY APPROVED.

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Rome.—The Cabinet has approved of the deflation policy including the transfer of ninety million dollar Morgan loan contracted in October 1925 from the Treasury to the Banca d'Italia and the partial cancellation of the former's debt for the paper issued against the State indebtedness. The sum will be added to the latter's gold reserve. Five, ten and twenty-five lire notes are being withdrawn from circulation and will be replaced by silver and the Banca d'Italia will enjoy a measure of control over the private banks.—Reuter's Special.

DERAILMENT OF A MAIL TRAIN.

HEAVY TOLL OF VICTIMS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Barcelona.—16 persons have been killed and 36 injured owing to the derailment of a mail train from Barcelona to Valencia near Tortosa, in consequence of a landslide following the heavy rain. The third class carriage was telescoped.
Several villages in the environs of Barcelona have been inundated owing to the rains. 30 persons have perished, and there has been a great material damage.—Reuter.

Madrid.—At least 24 persons have been killed and 50 injured in Tortosa disaster.—Reuter's Special.

HOUSE COLLAPSE IN BARCELONA.

SIX PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Barcelona.—Six persons have been killed and one seriously injured owing to the collapse of two houses as the result of a storm.—Reuter's Special.

FIVE NEGROES DEAD

VICTIMS OF A SERIOUS FIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.
New York.—Five Negroes are dead and one is missing as the result of a fire in a five-story Negro tenement, the occupants of which were cut off from escape, owing to the deep trench cut in front of the building for a new underground railway which prevented the firemen hoisting the ladders. Many Negroes jumped from the windows and were more or less seriously injured.—Reuter.

NON-STOP FLIGHT FROM PARIS.

FRENCH AVIATORS BEAT WORLD RECORD.

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Paris.—The French aviators Challe and Werzer have arrived at Bunder Abbas after a non-stop flight from Paris beating the world's record for non-stop flight held by the Frenchman Girier flying from Paris to Omsk.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH STEAMER DETAINED.

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Port Said.—The British steamer "City of Madrid" from New York to Karachi and Bombay has been detained here owing to the defective circulating of the pump.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON PERMA-
NENT SEATS.

INTERNATIONAL ATTEM- PT TO CONSOLE SPAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Geneva.—The Committee on the composition of the League Council has adopted the drafting Sub-committee's modified scheme. The Spanish member did not vote.

When the Committee on the composition of the League Council commenced discussion of the question of the permanent seats, M. Palacios (Spain) upheld Spain's claim for a permanent seat on the Council.

M. Fromageot (France) hoped that Spain would reconsider her decision. Von Hoessa (Germany) expressed the sincere desire of Germany for the continued co-operation of Spain in the League, and expressed the opinion that the matter should be left to the decision of the Assembly.

Lord Robert Cecil said Britain earnestly desired the continuance of Spain's co-operation. M. Brouckere (Belgium) strongly opposed the increase in the number of permanent seats, and ardently hoped for the continuance of Spain's work in the League. He regarded that this could be attained by the scheme now adopted.

Mr. Sato (Japan) said Japan had always been in favour of Spain's requests though unfortunately circumstances had prevented their realisation. The Japanese Government hoped that Spain would reconsider the draft regulations which had been adopted.

Mr. Chu (China) hoped that the Committee would reconsider the question of the permanent seats so as to increase their number and correspondingly decrease the number of non-permanent seats. He said China would claim a permanent seat in the event of mere being created at any time beyond that given to Germany. Sgr. Scialoja (Italy) regretted that they were unable to satisfy Spain's claim, and hoped that after hearing the Committee's discussions, the Spanish Government would reconsider its attitude and continue to co-operate with the League. M. Stoborg (Sweden) and M. Guani (Uruguay) spoke in the same strain.—Reuter.

WANTED SEAT AND NOT FORM

LONDON, Sept. 1.

San Sebastian.—The Foreign Minister M. Yanguas in a speech here with reference to the League Assembly said that Spain resolutely maintained her demand for a permanent seat on the Council and was in no way interested in other formulae.—Reuter.

SPANISH DELEGATE REFERS TO MADRID.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Geneva.—M. Motta (Switzerland) Chairman of the Committee considering the composition of the Council stated that it was definitely understood that Germany would have a permanent seat on the League Council. The Spanish delegate is referring the matter to Madrid and meanwhile requests the Committee to frame the majority and the minority reports with a mention of the Spanish claim for a permanent seat.—Reuter's Special.

THUNDERSTORM HAVOC.

ENGINEERING WORKS DESTROYED

LONDON, Sept. 2.

With terrific force a thunderstorm broke over Southern England yesterday, after the driest August for 27 years. Large engineering works at Brighton were struck twice by lightning and were practically destroyed. Over a thousand workmen are consequently out of employment. Four houses and one school were struck in London, but only the roofs and chimneys were damaged. The tram and electric trains were delayed owing to the floods caused by the torrential rain.—Reuter's Special.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM

DISPUTE BETWEEN CANADIAN RY. STOCKHOLDERS SETTLED.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The terms of settlement are issued to night of the long-standing dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific debenture stockholders and the Canadian National Railway. The holders are offered in exchange for each hundred sterling of the Grand Trunk Pacific four per cent debenture stock, hundred sterling of the Canadian National Railway's debenture stock bearing interest at two per cent per annum. The scheme is subject to ratification by the Canadian parliament and approval if necessary of the Canadian Court of Exchequer.

The amount of stock affected exceeds seven millions sterling. There had been a long and acrimonious discussion between the Canadian stockholders' Committee and the Canadian Government since September 1919 when the stock went in default. Negotiations for settlement were opened last year and proceeded very slowly until the good offices of Mr. Reginald McKenna and other experts were sought. Mr. McKenna was chairman of the advisory committee which solved the knotty problem.—Reuter's Special.

JAIPUR STATE NEWS

RUMOURS OF ADMINIS-
TRATIVE CHANGES.

DISPENSING JUSTICE AT NIGHT.

(From our Correspondent.)

JAIPUR CITY, Aug. 28.

The Hon. Mr. S. B. Patterson, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajasthan, arrived here on the 23rd inst. Sir Sukhdeo Prasad of the Jodhpur State also arrived on the 22nd. It is rumoured that their arrival is partly, if not entirely, in connection with some private affairs about the Zanani Deodi or the Ratem. Of late there have been some differences between Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba and the Dowager Maharani, Tanwarji Sahiba and it is said that Sir Sukhdeo Prasad had a long interview with Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba.

No reliable news is yet available as to what the Agent to the Governor-General is going to do here, but official circles are full of rumours that some great changes are about to be introduced in the administration of the State.

The city is again full of rumours that Khan Bahadur Maulvi Md. Ashfaq Hasan Khan, Member-in-Charge of the P. W. D. Excise and Commerce Portfolios of the Council of State, is soon going to be transferred from Jaipur. He is a lent officer of the British Government and has been in Jaipur for the last three years.

POLICE REORGANISATION.

The old Police organisation has been thoroughly overhauled by Mr. F. C. Coventry, Inspector-General of Police, and there has been an abolition of many Police Stations in the districts. As a result, the number of dacoities, robberies, and other offences in the villages has very considerably increased and the people of the villages have begun to think themselves always at the mercy of daring dacoits. The Police management in the city is good and satisfactory. Mr. Sheo Behari Tiwari, the new City Inspector of Police, acts very promptly and is trying to eradicate these evils from his Department, for which the police of Jaipur has been notorious in the past.

COURTS AT 10 P.M.

Readers will be amazed to hear that the City Magistrate of Jaipur holds his court from 10 a.m. till late in the night, even up to 10 p.m. The public is experiencing great inconvenience and difficulties thereby. People who may happen to go to his Court, either as witnesses or as litigants, have to give up all their day's work. The present Magistrate, when he was formerly a Nazim or Magistrate in a district, held his court there from 3 p.m. in the evening till 3 or 4 in the morning. Once while he was holding his court in the night at Sawai Madhopur a man was called at about 2 a.m. He was in a stupor and hearing the call all at once, he ran towards the Court door. There was a well in the way, and the poor fellow fell in it and died. Thereafter there were orders by the State that however fond the Magistrate might be of working at night, it could not be tolerated by the State and he should work in the day. But old times have changed and perhaps the Magistrate has forgotten the old orders. The authorities should note the inconvenience caused to the public and should try to remove it.

It was formerly hoped that Pandit Ram Narain Chodhari, Editor, "Tarun Rajasthan," was going to file an appeal in the Chief Court of Jaipur against his conviction, but it is now understood on reliable authority that he is not going to appeal.

MUSLIMS AND ELECTIONS.

INDEPENDENT MUSLIM PARTY.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Messrs. A. Suhrawardy, H. S. Suhrawardy, Munjhar Rahaman, Editor "Mussalman" and several others have issued a manifesto announcing the formation of an independent Muslim party for securing the return of suitable Moslem candidates in the coming elections and for safeguarding Moslem rights and interests, in all political measures.
The Party will not oppose bona-fide Moslem candidates though not members of the Party.—Free Press.

BREACHES NEAR BARODA.

BARODA, Sept. 2.

The Traffic Superintendent. Baroda wires that owing to heavy rains the line has been breached between Desar Road and Timba Road on the narrow gauge line and that it is hoped to restore through communication within two days.—A. P.

Mr. Ball, the District Magistrate of Poona on the 27th instant served an order against Mr. H. N. Joshi the editor of "Swa-Dharma" and Mr. Fule of Poona prohibiting the printing and publishing of a pamphlet styled "Brahmins, Beware" as being likely to excite communal hatred between Brahmins and non-Brahmins.

Agreeing with the wishes of many Muslims, Mr. Yakub Hassan, President of the League, has convened at Madras a meeting of the well-wishers to consider the question of reviving the Madras Presidency Muslim League, on Saturday, September 11.—Free Press.

A constable of the Madras Police Force was convicted to-day on a charge of theft and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Second Presidency Magistrate, Madras. The case against him was that he, with the help of his sister, stole a couple of "sarees" from the property room of the Egmore Police Station while posted there on duty. The woman was acquitted.—Free Press.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. PATEL.

EAST SITTING OF
ASSEMBLY.

BAR COUNCILS BILL PASSED.

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The last sitting of the last session of the second Assembly (prior to its dissolution) was held to-day, when the Bar Councils Bill as amended by the Council of State in respect of clause 14 was passed and eloquent tributes of admiration were paid from all sides of the House to the President, the Hon. Mr. Patel.

The amendment to the Bar Councils Bill was to make it clear that the dual system would, as recommended by the Bar Committee, be left undisturbed.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer did not like the wording of the official amendment, but did not want to oppose the amendment or suggest any alterations now adjourned, as the Council of State had adjourned sine die. He, however, suggested to Government to bring in the necessary amendments when they came forward with the opinions of the Calcutta and Bombay High Courts in respect of certain clauses of the original bill.

DUAL SYSTEM AN ANACHRONISM.

Mr. Rangachari gave guarded support to the amendment. Mr. Neogy described the dual system as an anachronism which must be done away with. He quoted in support the views of Lord Haldane and Lord Birkenhead.

Mr. Kahiruddin Ahmed supported the amendment which was then carried. Sir Alexander Muddiman remarking to Mr. Neogy that time would no doubt help to remedy all imperfections.

The Bill as amended by the Council of State was then passed.

TRIBUTE TO HON. MR. PATIL.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachari, Deputy President of the Assembly, then paid an eloquent tribute of admiration to the Hon. Mr. Patel, the President. For the able manner in which he had acquitted himself and discharged the duties of his high office. The way he had discharged his duties had earned approbation and appreciation at the hands of the Assembly. (Loud applause). At the time of his election as President, he (Rangachari) happened to compete with him, but what ever might have been the chances of Mr. Patel on account of his political complexion he had by his strict impartiality, fairness, ability, tact and courage shown that the first Indian President of the Indian Legislature had proved a success. The duties of the Chair were very onerous, sometimes subject to attacks of ill-health. They all remembered the distinguished way in which Sir Frederic Whyte discharged his duties. All human beings were not perfect. There were imperfections everywhere, but they were there to appreciate the work of Mr. Patel as a whole, and from that point of view he had no hesitation in saying that on both the official and non-official sides there had been full appreciation of the way he had discharged his duties. Mr. Rangachari hoped Mr. Patel would come back to this House and try his chances again for the presidency.

Mr. Kahiruddin.—What about you?

Mr. Rangachari.—"I may not be here to compete with Mr. Patel".
Proceeding Mr. Rangachari handsomely acknowledged the courtesy ability, promptitude, and punctuality, with which the officers of the legislative department from top to bottom helped the members of the Assembly during the last three years.

"NOTHING BUT ADMIRATION".

Sir Sivaswami Iyer associated himself whole-heartedly with the tribute paid by the Deputy President to Mr. Patel. At the time of his election as President there were not wanting persons who had their own misgivings about Mr. Patel because of his having been a strong party man throughout his political career. Whatever those misgivings might have been they were all dispelled when he entered the chair with a clear perception of his duties. Now they had nothing but admiration for the manner in which he discharged his duties. They had found the chair always helpful and ready to give advice to the non-official members. As to the help Mr. Patel gave to the official members testimony would be more appropriately forthcoming from the official members. Speaking for non-officials he was sure they would all join in acknowledging the great help Mr. Patel gave them throughout his tenure of office. The experiment of appointing a non-official Indian was one of great significance. The experiment had shown conclusively that the requisite capacity for filling the office of Speaker was not wanting among their countrymen. Another lesson which might be taken note of by the officials was that investing of responsibility developed a high sense of responsibility. (Loud cheers). A lesson which was not without far reaching implication.

MR. PATEL'S REPLY.

After Sir Alexander Muddiman had offered his congratulations and presented a bunch of roses to Mr. Patel he rose to reply amidst applause. He said:—

Brother members and comrades of the Indian Legislative Assembly. I confess I do not know how to thank you sufficiently for the generous treatment I have received all round during my term of office from every section, may from every member of this House (applause) and more particularly for the flattering speeches which I have just heard. I am indeed grateful to you for your unflinching co-operation.

(Continued on page 9.)

“UNAUTHORISED FARE”.

MR. TAIRSEE'S FIGHT WITH TRAMWAY CO.

CORPORATION URGED TO TAKE ACTION.

At the current monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation the following letter, to the Secretary, dated the 25th August 1926, from Mr. Lakshmidas Rowjee Tairsee, will be considered:—

“I have sent you already copy of the judgment in this matter delivered by Mr. Indranarayan, J., of the Small Causes Court in Suit No. 2198 of 1925, filed by me against the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company. Herein I was awarded the amount of annas two and costs. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., not satisfied with the said judgment appealed to the Full Bench. The learned Chief Judge and Mr. Chitre, J., reversed the judgment of the Lower Court with costs. A copy of the said judgment has also been furnished to your office. A perusal of the two judgments would make it clear that whilst my contention as regards the fare charged being ‘unauthorised’—and this was admitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd.—was correct, the Full Bench reversed the judgment of the Lower Court on the ground that the fare charged, viz., 1 1/2 annas per ticket, was ‘legal’ in the sense that Tramway Act allows it and further that I had no ‘locus standi’ to maintain the suit inasmuch as the Deed of Concession between the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, provides for penalties. They also held it is to the Corporation to exercise these penalties and therefore a member of the public cannot sue.

CORPORATION SHOULD TAKE ACTION.

Under the circumstances and in view of the decisions of the two Courts I have to request the Corporation to take action against the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, preventing the Company from charging unauthorised fare and further I have to request the Corporation to see that that part of the Tramway Act which is against the Articles and Provisions of the Deed of Concession is repealed by Government so far as City of Bombay is concerned. I have further to request the Bombay Municipal Corporation to pay me the sum of annas two being the amount of excess of fare at the rate of 1/2 anna on four tickets purchased by me and to pay this amount out of deposit which the Bombay Municipal Corporation holds from Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited. In this connection I wish to mention that I am not claiming costs and legal charges and ask for this small amount because of the underlying principle which I wish to see established. Unless the Corporation agrees to this and pays me annas two, I will have much against my will to take steps to enforce what I consider is due to me. Commending this to the consideration of the Corporation and awaiting the pleasure of hearing from you.”

INDORE AFFAIRS.

Sir,—A perusal of ‘Indore notes’ appearing in your esteemed paper has prompted me, as a neutral observer of the situation, to make the following observations so as to show the affairs of the State in their true perspective to the general public.

The constitution of the Indore Cabinet has long since been regulated by the principle of equality, there being no dominant communal element in its composition. The Imperial Government too, while according their sanction to the present constitution of the Cabinet have not lost sight of this principle. In fact, the Deccani and Non-Deccani elements are evenly balanced in the present Cabinet.

Under the circumstances, the charge of favoritism in the Cabinet made by your correspondent, namely that “the Delhiwala Party is still wielding much power in the State” etc., is unfounded.

Again, he has passed sweeping remarks against Mr. Pailleret, the Director of Commerce and Industries, in your issue of 18 May last, in which he has contended that “some qualified Indian knowing the languages and ways of Indians in Central India should be appointed to this post by fair or foul means. The criticism directed against the Delhiwala Party, Mr. Pailleret and the A. G. G.

Again your correspondent, in his letter published on 1st July last, though a layman in regard to medical knowledge, scrutinises the professional abilities of Dr. Surja Prasad whom the Government have, in recognition of his unsurpassable professional knowledge, raised to the higher professional status as a mark of distinction and also have honoured him with a Rai Bahadurship.

Your correspondent objects to officers holding low University qualifications being placed on responsible posts. His enthusiasm for high University Degree is only in reference to Sardars Kille and Roshinwale, but what of the other three non-Deccani members of the Cabinet, (inclusive of the President) whose high educational attainments and consummate knowledge of the work relating to their respective portfolios, coupled with the long experience of the Administrative work, will not be denied by your correspondent.—Yours, etc.

M. B. CHOHAN.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN DEMANDS.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

The Viceroy in the course of his reply to the address presented by the deputation of the All-India Christian Conference stated:—“I have been glad to hear your account of its growth and of the success with which you have given practical effect to your belief in the value of education. The figures which you have given me of your progress in this respect are very remarkable and are full of encouragement for the future. I have more than once emphasised how vital is the connection between education and citizenship. The children with whom we have to deal will to-morrow be the citizens of India, and the responsibility for their future lies largely in our hands. If we recognise that responsibility we must be impelled to do everything that we can so to mould their characters as to fit them for the great business of life; for the happiness of the world and the infinite variety of human relationships on which it rests depend not primarily upon intellectual training or distinction nor upon business capacity nor upon any of the particular gifts or qualities which individuals may possess. The thing that makes or mars a man and that makes the vital difference between strength and weakness in his life, of his world about him is character.”

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION. Referring to some of the problems which confront the community and which were mentioned in the address the Viceroy said:—

I have dealt in recent speeches with the question of communal representation both in the legislature and in public services and I can add little to what I have already said as regards the legislature. You are right in saying that this is not the time to make definite proposals for any change, but I can assure you that no such proposal involving alteration of the present system will be made without full consideration of the just claims of the Indian Christian and every other community.

HOW CRUMBS ARE DOLED OUT. As regards the representation of communities in the public service, I think you have slightly misunderstood the intention of the Government. As I pointed out to a deputation the other day, it is impossible to fix a definite share of the posts to be given to any particular section of the people. The most we can do is to watch for and if possible rectify any marked preponderance of particular communities in the personnel of the public services.

We live in a time when the social conscience is daily becoming more alive to the clamant needs of modern life. In such circumstances I cannot doubt that the standard exacted for this service will be to an increasing degree decisive as between the success or failure of whatever efforts Government may be able to make to serve this common weal.

FAD OF MARTIAL RACES AGAIN. If it were possible to meet your desire for fuller enlistment in His Majesty's Indian Army, I should be happy to give effect to the wishes you have expressed. But I fear that both on financial and administrative grounds I can offer you no immediate prospect of doing so. As you are probably aware the Indian army has had to be reduced for reasons of economy to dimensions considerably smaller than those existing before the great European war. It would moreover be very difficult to fit Indian Christian units into the group regimental system into which the Indian infantry has recently been reorganised. I fear, that at present it is impossible to do more than to enlist a complete company of Punjabi Christians in the Battalion of the 15th Punjab Regiment in the Indian Territorial Force. In addition to this, recruitment of fighting soldiers is still open to Indian Christians of Madras in Battalions enlisting Madras Christians.—Free Press.

G. S. COLLEGE AND MUNICIPAL CONTROL.

QUESTION IN CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Thursday, Mr. K. P. Nariman moved that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that wherever the words ‘with the sanction or approval of the Corporation’ and ‘with the sanction or approval of the Standing Committee’ occur in the Municipal Act, they should in all cases be understood to mean the ‘previous’ sanction or approval of those respective bodies and not the ‘Post Facto’ sanction of those bodies, and that action under the various Sections of the Act where these words occur should be taken accordingly, that the President be requested to move Government to amend the act accordingly.

Dr. S. S. Bhatwala moved that the matter be referred to Election and Procedure Rules Committee for consideration and report.

The amendment was adopted.

G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhai moved that a committee be appointed to assist the Commissioner in considering all such matters as fall within his province, pertaining to the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the King Edward Memorial Hospital. That the Commissioner be requested to place in the first instance before the aforesaid Committee all such matters relating to the two institutions as require the orders of the Corporation and to place them before the Corporation after getting the Committee's advice thereon. That the Committee be empowered to visit the institutions whenever they like and to make such suggestions to the Commissioner as they may deem fit in the interest of the institutions and to report to the Corporation as occasion arises. On the motion of Mr. K. P. Nariman the discussion of the question was postponed.

The Corporation then adjourned to September 13.

“NOT ASHAMED OF CHANGES.”

“HAD PROMISED ONLY CONDITIONAL SUPPORT.”

LALA LAJPATRAI & SWARAJ PARTY.

REPLY TO PANDIT MOTILAL.

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Lala Lajpat Rai has sent a lengthy rejoinder to Pandit Motilal's letter in reply to his letter of resignation from the Swaraj Party. Lalaji says:—

Dear Panditji,

On the 30th of August at about 8 p.m. Lala Girdhari Lal of Amritsar delivered to me your reply to my letter of resignation (bearing date 29th August). The reply is full of insinuations and innuendoes, half truths and misstatements which I cannot let go unmentioned and unanswered. The first two paragraphs deal with circumstances of my letter of resignation and contain the following unwarranted insinuations. While I wrote to you that no copy had been given to the Press and assured Mrs. Naidu that “I was reconsidering my position and would probably withdraw the letter”, I actually sent a copy to the ‘Pioneer’ and obtained that journal's approval. The facts are as follows:—I tendered my resignation on 29th August, but took back the letter of resignation from you to make some verbal changes and to get it properly typed, after it had been read in the Party meeting held that day. On 25th August began the conversations between me and Pandit Malaviya, on the one hand, and Mrs. Naidu and yourself on the other. On the 26th August I sent you documents with a note, which you have reproduced in your letter under reply.

The same day I consulted Mrs. Naidu and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the conference room at Hotel Cecil, both being present at the time. If I should give a copy to the Press—Mr. Dumas, M.L.A., and others having asked me for it several times—both of them said “wait.” I never told Mrs. Naidu that “I was considering my position” and would probably withdraw the letter.” On 27th August I told Mrs. Naidu that I could not withhold my letter of resignation any longer, as my act was liable to misconstruction. She raised no objection and I gave a copy to a representative of the Associated Press who happened to be there.

“REMOVED THE OFFENSIVE WORD.” After that day's conversations were over, I told Mrs. Naidu that in the copy I had given to the Associated Press, I had omitted words “and led” so as to remove the only offensive expression I had used. She approved of it. I sent no copy to the ‘Pioneer’ nor gave it to any one else.

A HOME THRUST.

As Mrs. Naidu was on her way to your room, I had good reason to presume that she would inform you of the step I had taken. The sting in your congratulations on the ‘Pioneer's’ comment is only an electioneering tactic. It does not come with good grace from a gentleman who had been the recipient of many praises from that and other Anglo-Indian journals for his level-headed moderate politics. In the Assembly you have followed a course which was a judicious combination of moderation and extremism, a very proper thing to do, as was evidenced by your speech relating to the desirability of Indian appeals being decided by the Privy Council in London rather than by the Indian Supreme Court in India and also by your support in the first stages of the Contempt of Courts Bill. Both these actions I presume had the approval of the ‘Pioneer’ and the Government. I would rather avoid the introduction of matter which may add bitterness to this controversy and so will say nothing more on this question for the present.

REFUTATION OF INSINUATIONS.

The next four paras of your letter deal with circumstances in which I “secured” my election to “the Assembly and subsequently joined the Party.” The statements made in these paras and the conclusions drawn therefrom are distortion of facts. You say: “In compliance with your wishes Raizada Hans Raj handed to you his resignation from the Assembly. After this (strokes are mine) understanding was arrived at between you and him, that you would support the Swaraj Party in the Assembly and help me in carrying out the policy and programme of the Party.”

NO KINGS WANTED IN HEDJAZ.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

is wide awake now and it fully realises what mischief had been done during the period of their sloth and indolence.

The Moslem Islamic (The World Islamic Conference) has come to live and it means to make up all the deficiencies in the Holy Hedjaz and improve conditions to such an extent that rich and poor alike would perform the pilgrimage with comfort and ease and bring back nothing but most happy memories.

The future of Hedjaz was not formally to be discussed in this year's Conference, but there were many informal discussions, I am glad to say most countries have realised that the decision of the Central Khilafat Committee was in the right direction and the only chance of Hedjaz is that it should have no monarch, king nor sultan to rule over it.

Personal rule and dynastic succession have kept it down so long and it is time that it

should be reverted to the great days of the Prophets and the Khulafai Rashidin and the early Khalifas.

We have no quarrel with Ibn Saud to be Sultan of Nejd. We want him to grow strong and prosperous there, but when he aspires to dominate and rule over Hedjaz also, then both Hedjazians and Muslims of the world will stand firm in his way. I do hope and pray that a shrewd man like Ibn Saud would not persist in his misguided policy of extending his dominions over non-Nejd. The Muslim world feels bitterly about his broken promises both in respect of the kingship of Hedjaz and demolition of sacred monuments and tombs. The “Motamar” in emphatic terms has demanded the restoration of the latter and if Ibn Saud does not comply with the world Muslim opinion then I am afraid some bad days are in store for Islam and holy Hedjaz. Nothing could be accomplished, no voluntary help could be forthcoming when the contributors had no confidence in the administration. There is no room for Amirs and Sultans in Hedjaz. It needs a simple pure Islamic and democratic republic in which the administration would be simple and inexpensive. There will be no show and pomp and expenses that go with kingship. All christians would be spent not in pomp and show but on the uplift of the poor Beduin Arabs of the Holy Hedjaz.

A BIT OF PAST HISTORY.

I was elected a member of the Assembly on 8th of December. I received the news at Bombay where I had gone to preside over the Bombay Hindu Provincial Conference. You were also there and to the best of my recollection I attended the Conference that was being held there between the Respondents and yourself for a compromise. There was no talk of my joining the Swaraj Party. Then came the Cawnpore Congress. You say “I was asked to accept the draft resolution of the Cawnpore Congress relating to the Councils. You eventually agreed to do so if certain alterations suggested by you were accepted. On final consideration of the draft the majority of your suggestions were accepted and resolutions thus altered were subsequently passed by the Congress with your full concurrence and strong support.” This statement would be quite correct if you omitted the words “full” and the “strong.” Speech that I made at Cawnpore is the best evidence of it. But then the question arises as to why you accepted the change suggested by me, if you did not approve of them. However, we will leave this matter here.

WHY LALAJI BECAME A SWARAJIST.

You have passed over the subsequent delay in my joining the Party. The Assembly was opened on 16th of January and it was not till 25th of January that I joined the Party. The terms on which I joined the Party are given in a letter which I addressed to you at the time. In the letter under reply you are pleased to remark that “it contains a repetition of the principles of the Party without any reservations.” That letter has now been published in the Press and I leave it to the country to judge if I have in any way acted against the letter or the spirit of the statements contained therein. Under the circumstances your statement that I secured my election on assurances as binding as any formal pledge could have been and that I actually joined the Party unreservedly is entirely unwarranted. The truth is that you wanted my support and I promised to give it on certain terms. You accepted the terms then, but deliberately violated one of them at Delhi. But you are a law in yourself, as is proved by various actions you have taken since the elections of 1923, beginning with your manifesto and ending with your acquiescence in Mr. Patel not walking out with you in compliance with the Cawnpore resolution. I personally think that Mr. Patel was right in not walking out and it would have been a breach of faith to compel him to do so, after the support the Party had given him in his election as such. But you did not think so. Consistency or inconsistency of a certain conduct is the varying item, differing with amount of legal acumen and intellectual cleverness possessed by a man who pronounces it. The reason why I supported the Cawnpore resolution and subsequently joined the Party was that of all parties then existing, it was on the whole a party with which I was in favour of eliminating the cause relating to office and thus preventing the walk-out of the Respondents from your Party but on your insisting on keeping it, I gave inasmuch as it did not involve any violation of my principles.

(Further portions of the letter will appear in to-morrow's issue of ‘The Chronicle.’)

Further evidence was led at the Esplanade Police Court before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, in the case in which Professor Pandurang Shrinivas Katti of the Elphinstone College is asked upon to show cause why the order passed by the Magistrate of the police court of Maryborough (England) directing him under the summary jurisdiction (married women) Act of 1895 to pay £2 per week to his wife Mrs. Minnie Henrietta Katti, should not be confirmed.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari with Mr. S. G. Shertukde, Pleaders appeared for the respondent. EVIDENCE OF RESPONDENT'S FATHER

Mr. Shrinivas Karmacharya Katti, father of the respondent then gave evidence. Witness said he was 56 years old. He was teaching Sanskrit in Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College and retired in 1925. He lived at a flat at Marine Lines which had six rooms. Three of these were used by the respondent and his wife and the other three by the witness. The room occupied by the respondent were furnished in the English style, while the witness' rooms were in Indian style. Respondent was taking Indian food with the witness. While the plaintiff was living in Elphinstone School Quarters, a butler was cooking food for her. He denied the respondent having assaulted the plaintiff or offering her Indian food.

Mr. Gadkari then wanted to address the Court on the point of the jurisdiction and legality of the order. He said as regards jurisdiction, under Summary Jurisdiction the order could be made only when a husband was convicted for assaulting his wife or when he had been sentenced to pay a fine or undergo imprisonment, or when a wife had been deserted by her husband or in the case of cruelty or neglect to maintain on the part of the husband, or the husband was a habitual drunkard. In this case, Mr. Gadkari said the main complaint was one of desertion and cruelty. Desertion he said was defined as follows:—

“It is desertion when one party to a marriage without the consent of the other party willfully or without reasonable excuse or cause causes her to live alone for two years or more.”

In this case the pleader said, there was evidence that when she left for England passage was provided by Prof. Katti.

WANTED A WRITTEN STATEMENT. At this stage the Magistrate interrupting said, it would be better if Mr. Gadkari put his argument in writing so that a copy be forwarded to Government along with other records. The Magistrate said he would write to Government and say that it was necessary to remit the case to the Court which made the provisional order for the purpose of taking further evidence.

Mr. Gadkari then asked for time to prepare a written statement and His Worship postponed the case till Saturday.

DEATH OF SIKH CARTMAN.

“AN ACT OF THOUGHTLESSNESS”

EUROPEAN SOLDIER BOUND OVER.

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Private E. Thomas of King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry accused in the alleged murder of a Sikh cartman near Dharampore was released this morning under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code on entering into a bond of Rs. 300 with two sureties to appear and receive the sentence when called upon during a period of three years and in the meanwhile to keep peace and to be of good behaviour.

JUDGE'S FINDINGS.

In the course of his judgment the Sessions Judge remarks that accused had been under arrest for over three and half months with a false charge of murder hanging over his head and he must have necessarily been undergoing much mental torture and anxiety in consequence of this false charge. In his opinion the accused had been a victim of a plot to secure his conviction on a capital charge. The unfortunate accident was not due to an act of criminal nature and as whole jury had in regard to finding of guilty under section 304 A by majority (causing death by negligence), strongly recommended him to mercy on account of his youth, his previous good record, and time that he had already been in custody, the Sessions Judge held that he had already been considerably punished for this thoughtlessness and negligence.

In a separate order the judge observes that a notice be issued to all four prosecution witnesses Boshan and Naurang (two cartmen) and Pannu and Nathu (villagers) to show cause why a complaint should not be filed against them for having given false evidence, intending thereby to cause or knowing it to be likely that they will cause Private Thomas to be convicted of offence of murder. Prior to the trial and subsequent to their first statement; they made statements before different police officers and magistrates which varied in important points from their testimony in the sessions court. There was thus reason to suspect that they had falsely sworn in the sessions court as having witnessed the deliberate murder of the cartman Sawai Singh by a soldier.—A. P.

THE KATTI CASE

WRITTEN STATEMENT TO BE TENDERED

Further evidence was led at the Esplanade Police Court before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, in the case in which Professor Pandurang Shrinivas Katti of the Elphinstone College is asked upon to show cause why the order passed by the Magistrate of the police court of Maryborough (England) directing him under the summary jurisdiction (married women) Act of 1895 to pay £2 per week to his wife Mrs. Minnie Henrietta Katti, should not be confirmed.

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OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. G. E. Fawcett, at present Director of Public Instruction, Behar and Orissa, has been placed on special duty to draft a bill in connection with a teaching university at Patna.

His Excellency the Governor and party left Madras on Wednesday night for Ootacamund.

Mr. F. A. Hamilton, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Madras has been appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Police vice Mr. F. Armitage when the latter leaves.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

ONE MORE OFFICER DISMISSED.

ANOTHER REDUCED.

We understand that after a protracted enquiry Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, has dismissed Sub-Inspector Khan from the city police and reduced Inspector Naden to the post of Deputy-Inspector. It will be recalled both these officers were mentioned recently in a bribery case which was decided by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate only last week in which it was alleged that a sum of Rs. 500 was given to the Police to hush up a certain enquiry. Besides this, there were further departmental enquiries and it is not known in which particular case they have been dealt with. This is the twelfth case of dismissal or degradation in the Bombay city police in the course of the last twelve months.

PIECE-GOODS TRADE WITH DEALERS' CUSTOMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF “THE CHRONICLE.”

Sir,—With reference to what has appeared in the ‘Times of India’ on the 28th August and in the ‘Indian Daily Mail’ on the 21st and 28th August under the heading ‘Piece Goods Market Report,’ I consider it expedient in view of certain misstatements appearing therein to lay before the commercial public what the facts are, and, shall, therefore, be obliged by your publishing this in your esteemed paper.

In May last, a member wrote to the Association that Messrs. Ralli Brothers had been selling piecegoods to the dealers' customers, a practice detrimental to their interests at large. The committee consulted the dealers of that firm who admitted this principle to be against their general interests but wanted to meet Messrs. Ralli Bros. themselves with a view to request them to discontinue the practice. The committee approved of this idea and asked them to meet Messrs. Ralli Bros. and get their grievance redressed. To the great surprise of the committee, a report from the dealers of Messrs. Ralli Bros. was received stating that the firm was not going to do anything in the matter. Upon this, the committee wrote to the firm on 7th July in these terms:—

“Several members of our Association have made complaints that you are selling goods to their customers.

We are directed by our Managing Committee to inquire what is your explanation in the matter.”

As this letter did not elicit any reply from them, a reminder was sent on 10th July to which there was also no reply.

The matter was, therefore, pressed by the dealers on the committee to take some substantial measures in order to address themselves to the committee, therefore, consulted their subsidiary Associations and seeing that their replies were all in favour of action called an extra-ordinary general meeting, who adopted the present resolution.

These are the facts in a very concise form and I leave it to the commercial public to judge as to whose fault it was that the members of the Association were compelled to meet and adopt the resolution.

Ralli's past services have never been forgotten. They are just and broad-minded. I cannot understand why they should keep silent on this occasion and rather assume an adverse attitude, instead of showing leniency to their dealers as in the past and giving due respect to the position of the Association as a body as hitherto. Are merchants to take it then that there is some one pulling the strings behind the curtain out of personal motives? Yours, etc.

VITHALDAS D. GOVINDJI,

Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association, Bombay, September 2.

TATA IRON SHARES.

PRICES OF CONTINENTAL STEEL.

With reference to the circular letter published by Messrs. Forbes and Lund in these columns on Wednesday, regarding the Tata Iron and Steel Company's shares, we understand from enquiries that certain remarks made therein that “continental steel has risen some 30 shillings in price this last two months say Rs. 25 per ton” is too optimistic. On this particular point we gather from the Continental Iron and Steel Trade reports that fluctuations in prices from March to August are as follows:—

CONTINENTAL QUOTATIONS F. O. B. ANTWERP.

(Taken from the ‘Continental Iron and Steel Trade Reports.’)

Beams—March £1 16s 6d; April £1 14s 0d; May £1 13s 0d; June £1 13s 0d; July £1 11s 6d.

Angles—March £5 2s 6d; April £1 13s 0d; May £1 15s 0d; June £1 14s 6d; July £1 12s 6d.

Bars—March £5 4s 6d; April £1 18s 0d; May £1 15s 0d; June £1 14s 6d; July £1 12s 6d; August £1 18s 6d.

Plates 3/16"—March £5 7s 6d; April £5 4s 0d; May £5 0s 0d; June £1 19s 6d; July £1 18s 6d.

MR. VATCHA GANDHI'S HEALTH.

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

The latest news received from England regarding the health of Mr. R. N. Vatchagandhi states that he has been progressing very satisfactorily after his operation.—A. P.

RS. 6,000 RING STOLEN

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

The ‘Bengalee’ reports the theft of three valuable rings from the Dharmapala Palace, one being worth Rs. 60,000.—Free Press.

EDUCATION.

THE LATE PROF.
BIJAPURKAR
A PIONEER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION
IN INDIA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Prof. V. G. Bijapurkar, M.A., the founder of the Samarth Vidyalaya at Talegaon in Poona District, who died on the first of this month in the precincts of the Institution he founded, was the pioneer of national education in India. Long before the Non-cooperation movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi, Prof. Bijapurkar anticipated the immense advantages which would be derived by educational institutions absolutely under the control of Indians and quite independent of Government control. He first started the Samarth Vidyalaya at Talegaon in 1906, but soon found the State atmosphere uncongenial to the National Institution and so had to transfer the institution to the more congenial atmosphere at Talegaon in 1907.

Prof. Bijapurkar was born in 1863 in Kolhapur and was educated in the Rajaram High School and College there. He passed his B.A. examination from the Deccan College and for two years was a Fellow in that College. Then he was appointed Professor of Sanskrit in Rajaram College in 1890. Prof. Bijapurkar was an intimate friend of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale and was contributing to the English columns of the



LATE PROF. V. G. BIJAPURKAR.

"Poona Sudharak" when that weekly journal of social reform was edited by Mr. Gokhale. Prof. Bijapurkar was occasionally contributing to the columns of the Bombay Indu Prakash also.

While he was professor in the Rajaram College, Prof. Bijapurkar started "The Samarth," an Anglo-vernacular weekly and "Grantamala," a Marathi monthly journal. Later on he started another vernacular monthly called "Vishva-Vritta," to which the first article was contributed by the late Lokamanya Tilak.

SWADESHI FROM BOYHOOD.

Prof. Bijapurkar was a staunch adher-

ent of Swadeshi from his childhood. He had taken the vow of Swadeshi when he was twelve. When the Swadeshi movement spread like wildfire in 1905 after the Partition of Bengal, Prof. Bijapurkar was bold enough to take part in a public meeting in Kolhapur to preach Swadeshi and boycott. The Kolhapur Durbar did not like it and waited for some cause to dismiss him from service. The matric students of the Rajaram High School refused to answer the preliminary examination questions on foreign paper provided by the College authorities. Prof. Bijapurkar was wrongly suspected of inducing the students to do so and in September 1905 his services were dispensed with for exercising "an undue influence over the students." The late Lokamanya Tilak was the first to congratulate him on being free from service. Prof. Bijapurkar then seriously thought of starting a national school and attended the Benares Congress of 1905 to consult the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and other distinguished Indians who had assembled there. A public meeting was held at Benares to discuss the question of National Education, which was attended by all well-known educationists including Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was then thinking of starting the Hindu University.

"SAMARTH VIDYALAYA"

Immediately on returning from Benares, Prof. Bijapurkar started the Samarth Vidyalaya at Talegaon in 1906 and as already stated transferred the institution soon after from Kolhapur to Talegaon, where he was joined by many young and patriotic graduates. The institution, however, was not fit the good books of the Government and in the disturbed political atmosphere of 1908 Prof. Bijapurkar was prosecuted by the Kolhapur Durbar for an article in the "Vishva-Vritta." That article was written by Mr. S. D. Satavalkar, the well-known Vedic Scholar of Aundh. Mr. Satavalkar was acquitted in 1910, but Prof. Bijapurkar who was the owner of the Samarth Press and Prof. V. M. Joshi, who was the editor of the journal, were convicted in 1909 for publishing the article and sentenced each to three years' imprisonment. The National School at Talegaon continued to be enthusiastically conducted by Prof. Bijapurkar's young and patriotic colleagues but it was suppressed by the Government of Bombay in 1910 under the "Samarth" Act. When Prof. Bijapurkar came out of jail he was shocked to hear of the unnatural death of his dear institution. He was old and weak and the jail life had severely told upon his health. But he was determined to give new life to his institution. His friends tried to dissuade him from the attempt; his only son died after his return from jail; the Bombay Government would not yield though the Government of India took a favourable view of the matter. Still Prof. Bijapurkar did not lose heart.

REBIRTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

At last with the help of Sir M. B. Chaudhary, he got the Bombay Government on his side and in 1918 the present institution at Talegaon came into existence under the name of Navin Samarth Vidyalaya. The professor lived for eight years to see his dear institution in a flourishing condition. There are about a hundred students now in the institution, which is one of the best institutions of its kind in all India. It is the sacred duty of the lovers of national education in the Deccan to help the institution in every way. The institution is

in want of a good building for school and residence and we hope minded people and all lovers of national education in the Deccan will generously help the Vidyalaya and so perpetuate the memory of this great pioneer of the National Education in India.

A CHILDREN'S CHARTER

(Submitted for consideration by all those who are interested in the child welfare works.)

(By BHAGAT RAM.)

The following drafts is based on the principle that every child is born with inalienable right to have the opportunity of fully physical, mental and spiritual development:—

(1) The child should be given the means needed for its normal development, both materially and spiritually.

(2) Good diet, care, good companions, opportunities for good play, healthy atmosphere, happy surroundings, moral education and contentment of mind—are factors bearing strongly on the early life of the child.

(3) The child that is hungry should be fed; the child that is sick should be helped; and the erring child should be tamed.

(4) The child's senses, imagination, reason and expression are best trained at first at home under the loving and selfless guidance of the mother—the most natural and greatest benefactor of the child. Hence the child has always a claim upon the mother.

(5) The first seven years of life are the very constructive years; if during the first years the health of the child remains sound, the child will have resisting power throughout the whole life period. It is, therefore, very just and natural that the child should be trained up to 7 years under the loving care of the mother. Can any one else serve the child with the same generosity, loyalty and friendship as springs spontaneously from the mother's heart, even in times of distress and sorrow?

(6) The child should be the first to receive help in times of distress.

(7) The child should be protected against every form of cruelty or exploitation.

(8) The child when in the school should be put into a position to earn a livelihood.

(9) We believe that the springs of action and the forces that determine conduct are to be found in what may justly be called man's emotional nature, Justice towards all life, goodwill, friendship, the spirit of love that binds man to man, and that works for peace come, to us out of the same "fountain of life" that humanity has ever evoked as "the heart." Wherever, therefore, the chief aim of the educator has been to develop the intellect, neglecting the other side, that is, heart-culture, he has missed the supreme goal that should have been the aim of his calling. Now if we wish to reduce the elements of mischief from amidst our young people, let us make our children go by the path of this heart-education.

(10) As a rule every child wants to do right, when the child is wrong, there must be adequate reason for it. We must not, therefore, ignore the psychic law that

treating children kindly cures far more than punishment does.

EDUCATION AND KARNATAK MUSLIMS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a solid fact that the Muslims of the Bombay Karnatak are deplorably backward in secondary education. Although there are a number of Government and aided High Schools in big towns and district places, the Muslim boys are conspicuous by their absence in many of these schools and very few take advantage of these institutions. Is it chiefly due to their apathy and indolence that prevail among them? No. It is greatly due to their poverty on the one hand and the unsuitability of these High Schools on the other. As the medium of instruction in the existing High Schools in the whole of this province (excepting one at Hubli) is Non-Urdu the Muslim boys generally find it quite difficult to imbibe what is being taught there. The majority find it an uphill task to get through the examinations. Their progress is greatly hindered owing to the absence of Urdu medium of instruction in the secondary schools. The only Anglo-Urdu High school at Hubli which teaches through the medium of Urdu and which is the ideal type of school for Muslims is rendering a most useful service to the Muslims in particular. As this is the only one of its kind, in the whole of the Southern Division, many boys from the neighbouring districts flock to it but as there is an unkind restriction regarding the number of boys to be admitted a majority of them are refused admission there.

How very unhappy and detrimental this restriction is, can be seen from the fact that as many as fifty boys were refused admission this year on that account. The Educational Department is not for a moment, justified in maintaining this restriction unless they provide by opening similar High Schools in other centres. The Director of Public Instruction will be doing a very useful and beneficial act by removing the inadvisable restriction about the number of boys to be admitted in the Anglo-Urdu High School Hubli at an early date.

When it is admitted by the Educational experts that the medium of instruction in secondary schools should be the vernacular dialect of the boys attending them, what excuse can the Educational authorities put forth for not opening sufficient number of such schools for Muslims? If diffusion of secondary education among the Muslim population is in the heart of the Educational Department, arrangements should at once be made to open sufficient number of secondary schools similar to the one at Hubli. Is the Director of Public Instruction so deeply engaged as not to spare time to give a thought to this question? Does he not realise the imperative necessity of opening such schools at least in District

places and big towns? May the goodness of the Department prevail.—Yours, etc.

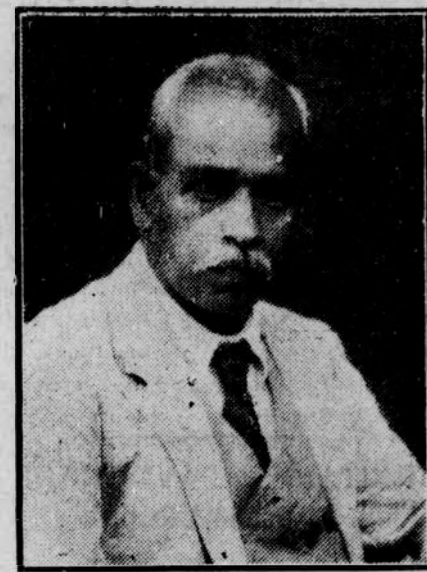
S. N. AHMED.

Ranebennur, Aug. 28.

LATE PROFESSOR B. B. NAGARKAR.

EDUCATIONIST AND SOCIAL REFORMER

The late Prof. Balwant Bhau Nagarkar whose death occurred in Bombay on the 27th ultimo was well-known as an educationist and an ardent worker in the field of social and religious reform. He was born in an orthodox Chitpavan Brahmin family at Ahmednagar and soon after the death of his father came to Bombay as a young boy to receive English Education. He joined the Wilson High School then known as the General Assembly's Institution and later continued his studies in the Wilson College then known as the Free Church College, under Drs. Grieve and Mackiehan. Both at School and College young Nagarkar distinguished



THE LATE MR. B. B. NAGARKAR.

himself in his studies. His reformist temperament and intimate association with the social reformers of the day like the late Mr. Justice Ranade, Justice Telang and the late Messrs. Yeshwantrao Maherkar and Vasudevrao Nowrange, and Messrs. P. C. Moondkar and Keshub Chandra Sen of Bengal, led him, at the early age of 19, to renounce orthodoxy and join the Brahmo Samaj.

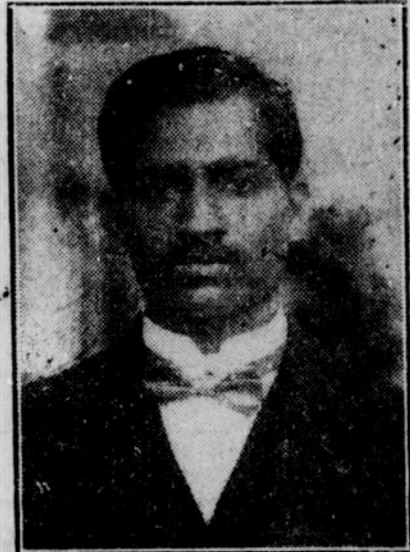
Mr. Nagarkar paid two prolonged visits to England and America as a Brahmo lecturer and made an impression on the literary and religious circles of those two countries. The occasion for his first visit was the world's First Parliament of Religions held in Chicago in 1893, where he went through the main help of the late Mr. Justice Ranade and the late Mr. Sukhadwala to represent the Bombay Brahmo Samaj. His address at the Religious Parliament on "The Message of the Brahmo Samaj" was highly commended; as also his lectures on the Hindu Religion, its ideals and culture.

Mr. Nagarkar was also a pioneer educationist. About the year 1889 he started a High School in Bombay called the Shivaji High School which soon became very popular and flourished. It changed hands when he left for America and was subsequently closed. But there are still left in Bombay many

old students of the Shivaji High School who tenderly recall the old school and are proud of that institution because of its high order of teaching and discipline. Latterly Mr. Nagarkar served as Principal of several High Schools and as Professor of English in Nagpur and Bengal. His last educational appointments were those of Professor of English in the Elphinstone and Hoikar Colleges.

He was the author of some English and Marathi books and pamphlets and at one time also published an English periodical called "Culture." He also conducted some Marathi magazines among which "The Shrutidhyani" may principally be mentioned. He was a frequent contributor to some of the English and Marathi newspapers of Bombay and sometime ago published a series of Marathi articles entitled "My Recollections." At the time of his death he was 68 years of age. He leaves behind him a large circle of friends and family members to mourn his loss.

AN INDIAN CHEMIST



Mr. B. G. Potdar, M. Sc., M.A.C.S., F.I.C.S.

Mr. B. G. Potdar who returned home by s.s. "Aquileja" on the 1st instant after more than six years stay in U. S. A. has from Akalkot State. After passing his matriculation Examination in 1918 he joined the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for the Applied Chemistry Course. He had evinced from the beginning a keen aptitude for technical studies and so his father Mr. G. N. Potdar, Chemical Engineer (Tokyo), who is himself a well-known chemist practising in Bombay, thought of sending him to U. S. A. for a higher technical engineer's course. At the early age of 19, with very meagre equipment and with no bright prospect of monetary support from home he sailed for U. S. A. in 1920. He has had all along to work his way through and by dint of courage and perseverance he has successfully finished his course taking his M.Sc. degree from one of the most distinguished American Universities viz., Cornell. He was also working as the official chemist of Halcob Steel Co. of Syracuse N. Y. for more than two years and has shown his capacity for metallurgical studies also.

He has secured a number of agencies for heavy chemicals, and for plants and machinery for manufacturing pharmaceutical preparations and chemicals. But more than anything he wants to begin work in Bombay as a manufacturing chemist thus maintaining the hereditary profession started by his father.

CONGRESS AND ELECTIONS.
MR. TANDEN'S RESOLUTION.

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

The following is the full text of the draft resolution to consider which Mr. Purshotam Das Tanden is asking the President of the National Congress to call an emergent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. He is stated to have already secured some signatures to the resolution for the All-India Congress Committee meeting:—

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

(a) Whereas a grave situation has arisen in the country on account of the recent communal riots and the great tension of feeling and ill-will existing between the Hindus and Mahomedans, and whereas much of this tension and ill-will is due to the activities of the members of both the communities seeking election to the Legislative bodies through communal electorates—which are an integral part of the election machinery devised by the Government, and whereas recent facts have demonstrated that in the interest of national solidarity it is undesirable that the Indian National Congress should set up candidates on behalf of communal electorates.

PLEA FOR DELETION.

This Committee, after mature deliberation, resolves that part (b) of the programme of work laid down in resolution 11 at its meeting held at Delhi on the 6th and 7th March, 1926, is not workable in the changed atmosphere of the country and should therefore be given up; and it, therefore, hereby cancels the said part (B) of the said resolutions (headed "the general elections") and comprising paragraphs 4 to 11) and also resolution IV passed at the same meeting which relates to the election programme.

(b) In regard to Resolution III passed at the aforesaid meeting, this Committee resolves that so much out of the sum of Rs. 25,000 allotted for election purposes as has been already spent, be sanctioned, but that no further expense should be incurred in this connection.

(c) This Committee while making it clear that no candidate shall be run by any organisation subordinate to the Congress or seek election in the name of or on behalf of the Congress, leaves it free to the Congressmen to seek or help in electing in their personal capacity, or as members of other societies or parties.—A. P.

MR P TANDEN'S STATEMENT

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

Mr. Purshotam Das Tanden has issued the

following statement to the press urging the necessity of holding an emergent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at an early date to consider the question of the coming elections in view of the latest developments that have taken place in the political situation of the country:—

CHANGE FOR WORSE.

"The situation in the country has very much changed for the worse since the All-India Congress Committee met last. It is manifest that there is a large amount of feeling amongst Congressmen that a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee should be held at a very early date to consider whether the programme regarding the elections laid down by the Committee at Delhi in March last should be adhered to or whether it should be given up. Some Provincial Congress Committees and also individual members of the All-India Congress Committee have requested the Working Committee to convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee; it was expected that the President would not wait for a requisition signed under the rules by 30 members, which would compel her to convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee; but that she would, on her own initiative, convene one to consider the situation.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

"The resolution of the Working Committee, passed on the resolution of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, requesting that a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee may be convened to consider the question of elections is not very convincing. The resolution of the Working Committee does not make it clear what material it had before it for holding that some of these who voted were not members of the Provincial Congress Committee. Nor does it show as to whether those who had voted for the resolution were given any opportunity of placing their point of view before the Committee. But apart from the technical aspect of the question it should have been clear to the Working Committee that there were at least about 30 persons (for 34 seem to have voted in all in favour of the resolution) who wanted a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. When coupled with this, we remember that the members of the Provincial Congress Committee may be called, it is hardly fair that it should be avoided on merely technical ground. Thirty signatures will sooner or later reach the Congress office; but this will only mean delay in holding the meeting, and delay at this juncture in coming to a final decision on the question of elections is harmful both to the Congress and to

the Swaraj Party. It is best that the matter may be threshed out as early as possible, so that there may remain sufficient time for the readjustment of plans, if necessary, before the Elections.—A. P.

TRIBUTES TO SGT. PATEL.

(Continued from page 7.)

ration with the Chair during that period. I am also grateful for your ready cheerful acceptance of my ruling from time to time though they might have been distasteful to some of you on occasion.

ZEALOUS GUARDIAN OF AUTHORITY.

I am particularly grateful to you for one matter to which I should like to refer on this occasion. As you must have noticed I have always been very zealous of the privileges of this House such as they are under the present constitution and more so of the authority, dignity and honour of this Chair. I am glad to acknowledge that you have on all occasions given your full support to me in my endeavours to guard those privileges and to maintain that authority, that dignity and that honour (applause). If at any time I have given offence to any member or members or any section of the House (voice of No No) it was unwittingly, it was inadvertently given, and I ask their pardon most sincerely to whomsoever it may have happened. If on any occasion I have deviated from that calm which must characterise all utterances of the occupant of this Chair I wish every member of the House to believe me when I say that I was not consciously actuated by any personal or political feeling in everything I had said or done I had tried to consult the advantage and the general interest of this House and the country.

INTERESTS AND PRIVILEGES OF HOUSE BEFORE EVERYTHING.

When in your collective wisdom you called me to this exalted Chair I took it with a solemn determination within myself that I should be absolutely impartial in everything. I soon realised that for an elected President it was not enough to be merely impartial but it was more essential for him to inspire in every member of the House a feeling that he would be impartial. I found that the only and the best way to inspire that feeling in you was that I should lay aside, so long as I occupied this Chair, all that

was personal, all that was of Party, all that savoured of political predilection, and to subordinate everything to the great interest of the House as a whole and of the country. (Applause). I desire to assure you that I have ever endeavoured to work on these lines to the best of my capacity, in spite of my political surroundings and political associations for a number of years before I took the Chair. It is not for me to say how far I have been successful in those endeavours.

WHY HE ACCEPTED THE OFFICE.

As some of you are already aware one of the objects I will not say the only object, which induced me to accept this office was to demonstrate to the British Government that public men in India if they have been in some quarters described as irresponsible and destructive critics of the existing system of administration they are so because they have not been entrusted with responsibility. (applause) and the only way to fit people of this country for responsible government is to entrust them with the working of such a government (applause). How far I have been able to achieve that object and how far it will further the cause of this country are matters on which I do not feel competent to express any opinion.

OFFICERS THANKED.

Before I conclude you will permit me to acknowledge with thankfulness the valuable assistance and advice I have, constantly received from the two officers of this House I mean Mr. Graham and Mr. Gupta. Not that I had no occasion to differ from them but the most admirable quality with which I was particularly struck was that once I passed my orders on any matter in spite of their opinion to the contrary they accepted my decision and loyally supported me throughout. It was simply a pleasure to work with them. I have now done. Before I adjourn the House may I request you to do me the honour of shaking hands with me and for that purpose may I invite you Sir Alexander Muddiman as the Leader of the House to lead the way. (Prolonged applause).

After all the members had shaken hands with the President the House was adjourned 'sine die'.—A. P.

WOMAN FRANCHISE DEBATE.

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Mr. N. M. Dumasie then moved that

existing disqualification of women as members of Assembly be removed. He was gratified to find that in a country where men were accused of treating women as cattle, political progress of women had been more rapid than in England, and free from the war of sexes and the smashing of heads and windows which preceded the enfranchisement of women in England. The Assembly could not be represented and could not protect women's interests effectually unless they had for their collaborators in the House a few of the best and ablest of women of India.

Maulvi Mohammad Yakub was sorry that he was unable to see eye to eye with the mover. He did not think any useful purpose would be served by removing this disqualification. Nature had set up a partition between the functions of sexes.

He was of opinion that resolution was premature and therefore he was strongly opposed to it.

Mr. Haig, joint Home Secretary, in his maiden speech explained Government attitude which was guided by the remarks of joint parliamentary committee that the question of woman franchise was so closely connected with social custom that this was left to the vote of the respective legislatures. Government members would not vote on the subject, but official members would be free to vote as they liked.

Mr. Joshi considered human considerations impelled them to vote for the resolution.

Mr. Rangachariar gave whole-hearted support to the resolution.

Mr. B. Das remarked that he had always taken keen interest in the cause of women and recalled his repeated attempts in the House to advance that cause.

Sir Abdul Qayyum did not see why women should be denied representation in the Councils. They had instances of Muslim women emperors in India. Mrs. Naidu was President of the All-India Congress. If she chose to come into the Assembly who could prevent it? He was, however, afraid that women might be more tempted to examine the budget in the Assembly than look to their home budget and their children.

Pandit Shamalal Nehru in supporting the resolution said that his wife had worked with him on the local board and had done excellent work there, and he was proud of her. He wished that Mr. Yakub would give his wife a chance and be proud likewise.

Sir Hari Singh Gour finally supported the resolution wholeheartedly.

The resolution was put and carried amidst acclamation. The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Non-Brahmin election board Poona met on Sunday evening and unanimously selected the following candidates for the ensuing elections:—

Mr. Khaseshab Powar, (Poona District), Mr. Shankarrao Zungarrao (Thana District), Mr. Hari Ganesh Parkhe, (for Ahmednagar District), general seat.—A. P.

The Secretary, Responsive Co-operation Party writes the following:—

It is definitely known that Khan Bahadur M. H. Dastur, is standing as a candidate for a seat against Dr. Lokare on behalf of the Poona City Constituency in the forthcoming elections of the Bombay Council.

A Jubulpore message says:—"A very sad death is reported from Narayngpur of Pandit Gayadatti, who was run over by a train on the 28th August, while crossing the rails near Narayngpur. He was a leading Congressman in Narayngpur District. He took part in the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha, and was a member of the All-India Congress Committee."—Free Press.

The above persons by the same order are prohibited for one year from printing, publishing or circulating such literature.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee held on Sunday at Poona resolutions were passed to organize propaganda work in connection with the ensuing elections on behalf of the Congress. One resolution protested against the appointment of the All-India Working Committee of a special propaganda committee only for the Maharashtra at the instance of Mr. Jomna das Mehta and drew the attention to the fact that this new committee was working independently of the Congress Provincial Committee and further it asked all the district and other Committees in the province not to keep direct relations with that Committee.—A. P.

(Laughter).

Continuing the speaker said there were many women of ability strength and character in India who were fit for the Assembly. He therefore saw no reason why the present disqualification should not be removed.

Sir Hari Singh Gour finally supported the resolution wholeheartedly.

The resolution was put and carried amidst acclamation. The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.



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WHY HE READS BIBLE AT NATIONAL COLLEGE.

MAHATMA EXPLAINS.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 2.

Answering to a correspondent who enquires why he reads the Bible and not the Gita to students of the Gujarat National College and who asks whether he has not now been found out as Christian in secret, Gandhiji says in the course of to-day's "Young India" "I must give preference to that which boys lawfully want over what I or others may desire. When they invited me to give them an hour per week, I gave them the choice between reading the Gita, Tulsidas's Ramayana and answering questions. By a majority of votes the students decided to have the New Testament and questions and answers. They have every right to read the Bible or to have it read to them. I hold that it is the duty of every cultured man or woman to read sympathetically the scriptures other than our own. For myself I regard my study of and reverence of Bible, Quran and other scriptures to be wholly consistent with my calm to be a staunch Sanatani Hindu. The charge of being a Christian is not new. There is nothing in the worlds that would keep me from professing Christianity or any other faith, the moment I felt the truth of and the need for it. Let me own this that if I could call myself, say a Christian or Mussalman with my own interpretation of Bible or the Quran, I should not hesitate to call myself either, for then Hindu, Christian or Mussalman would be synonymous terms."—Free Press.

BRITAIN'S HEAVY TRADE & COMMERCE.

DR P C ROY'S EXPERIENCE.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

Interviewed by a Free Press representative on the experiences gathered during his fifth tour in Europe Dr. P. C. Roy said that he saw life and activity everywhere. England was generally supposed to be an industrial country but all the same agriculture in which cattle breeding played a dominant part received prominent share of attention.

The wealth accumulated and gathered in England from all the corners of the world was, said Dr. Roy, simply colossal. The carrying trade of the world was mainly British. Most of the rubber plantations, some of the richest oilfields, coal mines, manufacture of heavy chemicals e.g. Brunner Mond & Co. alkaline manufactures the biggest of its kind in the world, were all British. Lever Brothers' Sunlight Soap was also of the same order. In India also all the railways, all inland navigation steamers were of British capital. All the big coal mines also were being worked with British capital. All the jute mills on the Hoogly with the exception of two were practically owned by Scotch. Barely 3 per cent. of the tea gardens were owned by the Bengalees or Assamese.—Free Press.

ASSAULT ON BRAHMIN GIRL

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST SUSPECT

POONA, Sept. 2.

The charge was framed yesterday against Dhanade for attacking a Brahmin girl. The same person was also convicted yesterday on a separate charge of belabouring a Brahmin lad and throwing stones on an adjoining house.—Free Press.

RAID ON NEWSPAPER OFFICE

EDITOR AND PRINTER ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The C. I. D. Police raided, this evening, the office of the Vernacular weekly, "Atma-sakti," located in the premises of the "Forward." The raid was carried out to recover certain contribution, entitled "Primer Education and Hindu-Muslim Relation" which appeared in the paper some time three months ago.

The warrants were issued under Section 124-A, and both the Editor and Printer were released on a personal recognizance bond for Rs. 500 each.—Free Press.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER'S PLIGHT

DEHRA DUN, Sept. 1.

Damodar Swarup Seth, one of the under-trial prisoners in the Kgori Conspiracy Case, has been transferred from Bareilly to the Dehra Dun Central Jail owing to illness. He had to be carried from the station on a stretcher, and is in very weak condition of health. He weighs just under 60 pounds.

Thakur Manjit Singh, who saw Damodar Swarup in jail this morning, has wired to the Secretary to the local Government, the Home Member of the Government of India and the Inspector-General of Prisons to order immediate transfer of Damodar to the Lucknow Central Jail or the Almor Jail, in case they cannot see to his immediate release on bail.—Free Press.



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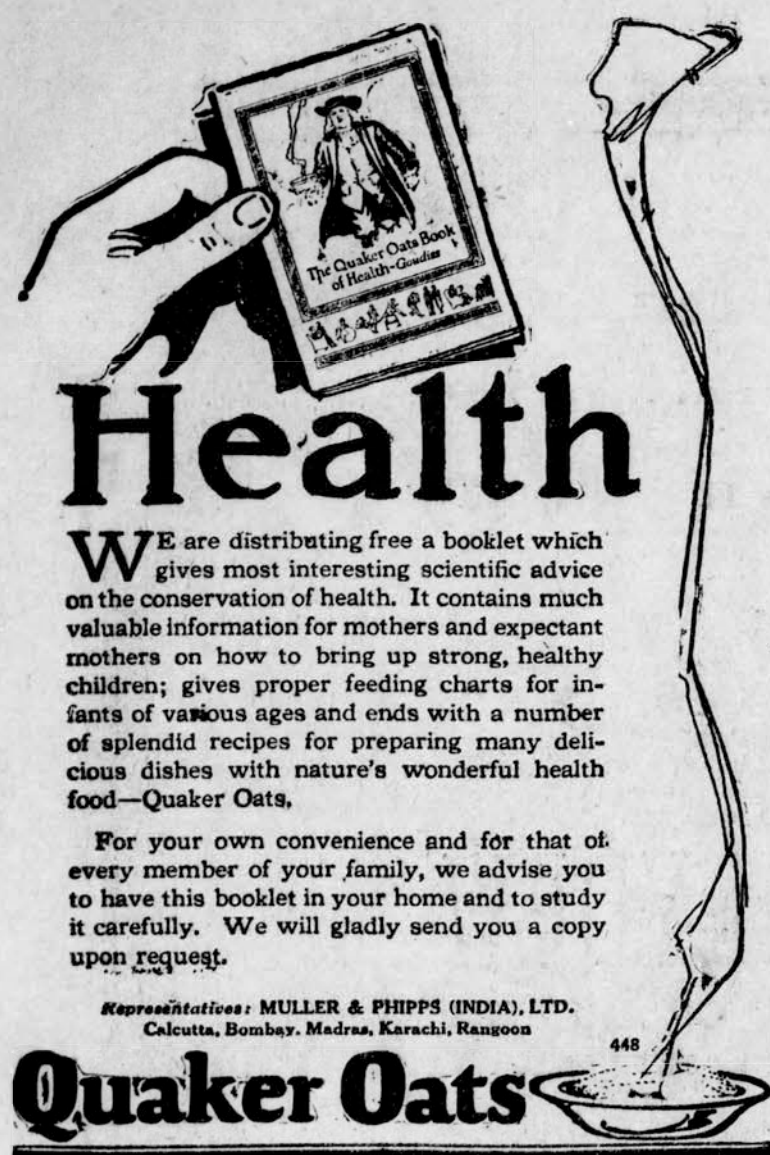
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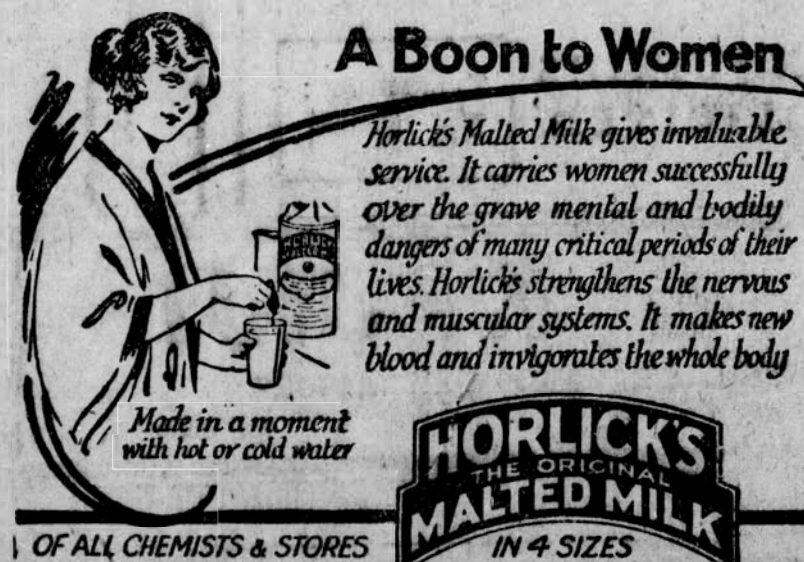
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DEMAND FOR INDIAN GOODS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

Unlike previous brief statements, the report on his work by Mr. Lindsay, the Indian Trade Commissioner in London during 1924-25 and 1925-26 is fuller and gives a clear account of the duties of his office. Mr. Lindsay states, that the functions of the Indian Trade Commissioner have developed on three lines: namely commercial intelligence, commercial committees and commercial publicity. As regards commercial intelligence the Commissioner furnishes the names of importers in the United Kingdom or on the continent to exporters in India or "vice versa" supplies information and gives advice to suitable purchasing agencies in India and suitable selling agencies in the United Kingdom or the continent and gives assistance to Indian merchants or industrialists visiting London either by personal letters of introduction or by general information and advice in regard to the purchase of machinery and industrial expansion in India.

Another function under this head is the assistance to Indian firms by conducting detailed investigations as to demand for Indian goods in importers in the United Kingdom and on the continent about Indian goods which they require. During the past two years most numerous enquiries received from India have been in regard to the opening in British and continental markets for tanning materials, cotton and silk waste, fancy goods, oilseeds and oils, chutneys and other canned and bottled products, sports goods but lace and embroidery, beads and jewellery and Madras handkerchiefs. Enquiries from firms in the United Kingdom and on the continent have centred chiefly on Indian tobacco, oilseeds and oilcakes, essential oils, brassware, fancy textiles, carpets and rugs, sports goods, fancy skins and certain classes of minerals.

CONTINENTAL MARKETS.

It would be a good thing, says the author of the report, if Indian merchants were to study carefully the conditions of trade on the continent and particular classes of goods in demand there. For example Argentine and Indian linseed have always competed for the French Market. There are indications that Indian linseed is losing ground and that Argentine linseed is growing more popular in France. On the other hand Indian linseed still holds its own in Italy. Before the war France imported almost the whole of her requirements of sesamum seed from India and comparatively little from China. Nowadays Chinese and Indian sesamum seed compete on almost level terms for the French market. Again in the Italian market for sesamum China has managed to secure a larger share of trade than India. South America is a keen competitor with India for the hides and skins, the trade of the continent.

DEMAND FOR INDIAN GOODS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

During the two years under review two influences have operated to stimulate the demand for Indian goods in the United Kingdom. The effect of the British Empire Exhibition was to awaken the interest of the British public in Indian trade possibilities. It is reported by the Commissioner for India for the British Empire Exhibition that the "exhibition provided the hand-made and cottage industries of India with a most splendid advertisement that have ever obtained. Immediate results are evident in the fact that the sales across counters in the Indian pavilion amounted at the lowest computation, to £1,75,000. The establishment of permanent markets abroad depends on the existence of organisation in India which will ensure a steady supply of goods of uniform quality, prompt execution of orders and the study of the changing tastes of foreign customers.

The second influence which has encouraged the market for Indian goods in the United Kingdom is afforded by the preference extended by the British Government to the Empire produce. It is not generally recognised that the British market, apart from cotton textiles which England produces herself, is the best market for the Indian manufactures.

Finally there are a number of other industries which are growing in importance in India and which will undoubtedly expand as their products become better known in foreign markets. The principal ones are cotton handkerchiefs and shawls, wrought brassware, lacquerware, furnitureware and cabinetware, sports goods, pickles and condiments, myrobollam extract, casein thymol, etc.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Captain B.P. Ross-Hurst, M.C., Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from 9th November 1926, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. N.T. Jungaiwala, is appointed on return of Mr. P.L. Thacker, from leave, to continue to act as Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the vacancy vice Mr. S.S. Rangnekar, Bar-at-Law, displacing Mr. M.S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, pending further orders.

The following appointments are made:—Mr. F.W. Allison, on return from deputation, to be District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. B.N. Sanjana;

Mr. Behram Navroji Sanjana, on relief, to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana;

Mr. R.L. McCulloch of the Indian (Imperial) Police has been granted by the High Commissioner for India a further extension of leave on half average pay for six months, vice Mr. G.A. Thomas, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

be a non-official visitor of His Majesty's House of Correction and Arthur Road Prison, Bombay, vice Mr. T.M. Evans.

Mr. I.H. Tanton, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. C.G. Adam, till relieved by Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S.

Mr. D. O'Flynn, Assistant Secretary to Government, to act as Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. I.H. Tanton, I.C.S., pending further orders. The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Thakordas Vithaldas Bhanisali to act as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. D. O'Flynn appointed to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, or pending further orders.

A temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy Collector is created for a period of one month and to appoint Mr. Ramchandra Trimbak Day to hold it and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. S. Baydekar.

The Hon. Mr. J.W. Smyth, I.C.S., on return from deputation, to be on special duty in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat, and thereafter to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, vice Mr. G.A. Thomas, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

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